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CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Ota Wins Okinawa's Gubernatorial Election *[KYODO]* 1
Seeks Removal of U.S. Bases *[Naha TV]* 1
Sakamoto Views Election *[KYODO]* 1
Kaifu Reacts to Saddam's Hostage Release Plan *[KYODO]* 2
Nakasone Said To Give Husayn Letter to Bush *[KYODO]* 2
U.S.-Japan Forum Participants View Gulf Crisis *[KYODO]* 2
Foley Warns of 'Resentment' *[KYODO]* 3
Syria Says No Summit Without Iraqi Withdrawal *[KYODO]* 4
2nd Round of Talks With DPRK Open in Beijing *[KYODO]* 4
Failure of Talks Reported *[KYODO]* 4
DPRK Official Said To Accept Talks *[KYODO]* 5
Signing of NATO-Warsaw Pact Treaty Welcomed *[KYODO]* 5
Nakayama Postpones USSR Visit Until Jan *[KYODO]* 5
Nakasone Departs for U.S. To Attend Forum *[KYODO]* 6
Conference Opens 16 Nov *[KYODO]* 6
KYODO Reports on U.S. Investments in SRV *[KYODO]* 6
Central Bank Head Views U.S. Move on Credit *[KYODO]* 6
Relaxation of Credit 'Expected' *[KYODO]* 7
'Emergency' Commodity Credit Extended to Turkey *[KYODO]* 7
Blasts Near Site of Emperor's Planned Visit *[KYODO]* 7
Defense Agency Announces Reshuffle 16 Nov *[KYODO]* 8
JSP Official: Coalition With LDP Possible *[KYODO]* 8

Mongolia

P. Ochirbat on Future Relations With USSR *[MONTSAME]* 8
G. Ochirbat Defends MPRP in Army Paper *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 9
Resolution Curbs Privatization of Property *[MONTSAME]* 9

North Korea

N-S Liaison Contact Held for High-Level Talks *[Pyongyang Radio]* 9
NODONG SINMUN Urges Reunification *[KCNA]* 9
NODONG SINMUN Views U.S.-ROK Talks *[KCNA]* 10
NODONG SINMUN Denounces War on Crime *[KCNA]* 11
Press Agency Reports Pyongyang-Tokyo Talks *[KCNA]* 11
South's Comments to Japan Noted *[KCNA]* 11
Kim Il-song Congratulates Korean Youth in Japan *[KCNA]* 12
Japanese Trade Delegation Arrives *[KCNA]* 12
PRC Ambassador Calls On Yon Hyong-muk *[KCNA]* 12
KCNA Reviews 19 Nov NODONG SINMUN 12
NODONG SINMUN on Youth Indoctrination *[Pyongyang Radio]* 13
Increase in Consumer Goods Production Urged *[Pyongyang Radio]* 15
Daily on Kim Chong-il's Reply to KCNA *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
NODONG SINMUN Stresses Socialism, Chuche *[KCNA]* 20
Fabrication of Housing Structures Accelerated *[Pyongyang Radio]* 21
* Expansion of Anju Textile Factory Reported *[NODONG SINMUN 3 Sep]* 21

South Korea

Bush, Gorbachev, Kaifu 1991 Visits Disclosed *[TONG-A ILBO 18 Nov]* 22
Gorbachev Said Trying To Arrange N-S Summit *[YONHAP]* 22
No Tae-u Envisages N-S Summit Talks Soon *[CHUNGANG ILBO 12 Nov]* 23
N, S To Hold Preliminary Meet Prior to Talks *[Seoul Radio]* 23
North Wants Inspection of U.S. Nuclear Forces *[THE KOREA HERALD 17 Nov]* 23
U.S. Urged To Be Sincere in SOFA Talks *[TONG-A ILBO 15 Nov]* 23
Defense Minister Remarks on 'Team Spirit' *[HANGUK ILBO 17 Nov]* 25
More on Defense Minister Interview *[CHOSON ILBO 17 Nov]* 25
Choe Views China's UN Stance, U.S. Pressure *[THE KOREA HERALD 17 Nov]* 26
Spokesman Discusses No's Planned USSR Trip *[THE KOREA HERALD 18 Nov]* 26
No: USSR Trip 'Turning Point' for Stability *[YONHAP]* 27
Implications of No's Trip Viewed *[THE KOREA HERALD 18 Nov]* 27
Soviet Envoy Comments on UN Membership Issue *[THE KOREA TIMES 18 Nov]* 28
Seoul Not Opposed to Pyongyang-Taipei Ties *[CHUNGANG ILBO 12 Nov]* 28
China Reportedly Suspends Aid to North *[THE KOREA HERALD 17 Nov]* 29
PRC, Soviet Ministers Invited to Meetings *[YONHAP]* 29
Japanese Military Buildup, Regional Role Viewed *[KYONGHYANG SINMUN 9 Nov]* 29
* New Rules on Military Duties, Barracks Life 30
* Political Activities Prohibited *[HANGUK ILBO 11 Sep]* 30
* Focus on Democratization *[HANGUK ILBO 11 Sep]* 31
* Party for Masses Expands Local Political Bases *[IRYO SINMUN 9 Sep]* 31
* Kim Pok-tong Likely To Run for By-Election *[IRYO SINMUN 2 Sep]* 33
Opposition Lawmakers Rejoin National Assembly *[YONHAP]* 36

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Opposition To Set Up 'Provisional Government' *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 19 Nov]* 37
Students Agree With Thai 'Restricted Area' Plan *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 19 Nov]* 37
AFP Notes Last Hopes for Democracy 'Removed' 37
Saw Maung Comments on British Domestic Politics *[Rangoon Radio]* 38

Cambodia

Sihanouk Accepts Hun Sen as SNC Vice Chairman *[Bangkok THE NATION 19 Nov]* 39
Cambodian Policy on UN Peace Role Viewed *[AFP]* 39
Radio Castigates Son Sann's Washington Remarks *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 40
Party Paper Urges Respect for Economic Laws *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 41
175 'Enemy' Soldiers Return to Fold in Pursat *[SPK]* 42
General Staff, Logistics Officers Promoted *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 42
Chea Sim Inaugurates Schools in Kandal Province *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 42
Hydroelectric Station Protocol Signed With India *[SPK]* 43
Sihanouk Meet With Suharto in Beijing Confirmed *[VOK]* 43
Statement Issued on Sihanouk, Soviet Envoy Meet *[VOK]* 43

Indonesia

Suharto's PRC Visit To 'Contribute' to Policy *[Jakarta Radio]* 44
Junior Minister Outlines ASEAN Textile Stand *[Jakarta Radio]* 44
Governmnent 'Will Not Tolerate' Trade Union *[AFP]* 44
Seminar Addresses Ways To Spend Oil Windfall *[TEMPO 3 Nov]* 45

Laos

Phoun Sipaseut Returns From Japan 16 Nov *[Vientiane Radio]* 46
Thai Government Delegation Arrives for Visit *[Vientiane Radio]* 46
Committees Meet in Bangkok on Border Issue *[Vientiane Radio]* 46
Investment Agreement With Thailand Ratified *[Vientiane Radio]* 46

Sali Vongkhamsao Receives Canadian Delegation *[KPL]* 47
Outgoing Soviet, New Iranian Envoys Received *[Vientiane Radio]* 47
Foreign Assistance for Public Health Detailed *[KPL]* 47
Airport Renovations Planned in Northern Region *[KPL]* 47
Saman Vi-gnaket Visits Teachers in Sekong *[KPL]* 48

Philippines

PRC's Li Peng Plans Manila Visit in December *[Quezon City Radio]* 48
Aquino's Tokyo Trip, Japan Aid Assessed 48
Assistance, Loan Package Viewed *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 15 Nov]* 48
'Rationale' Behind Priorities *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 16 Nov]* 49
Aquino Establishes Cebu Calamity Fund *[Manila Radio]* 50
Estanislao: Economic Program Acceptable to IMF *[BUSINESS WORLD 19 Nov]* 51
Aquino Rejects Foreign Loans' Debt Moratorium *[Manila Radio]* 51
Secretary Drilon Survives 'Assassination Attempt' *[AFP]* 52
Details Bombing Experience *[Manila Radio]* 52
Aquino Issues Statement *[Manila Radio]* 53
Military Uncovers New Right-Wing Coup 'Plot' *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 19 Nov]* 53
Rebel Army Officer Reportedly Arrested *[Quezon City Radio]* 54
Probe Ordered on Quezon City Hall Bombing *[Quezon City Radio]* 54
Military Captures 'Senior' Communist Rebel *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 9 Nov]* 54
Ramos Orders Rescue of Kidnapped Ilocos Mayor *[Quezon City Radio]* 55
Soldier Said Killed in Quezon Encounter *[Manila Radio]* 55

Thailand

More on Reactions to Burmese Students' Situation 56
Police Arrest 14 Students *[THE NATION 19 Nov]* 56
Expulsion of Aid Groups Threatened *[THE NATION 17 Nov]* 56
Aid Groups May Appeal *[BANGKOK POST 18 Nov]* 57
Students Appeal Against Action *[Bangkok TV]* 58
Students To Fight Camp Plan *[BANGKOK POST 19 Nov]* 58
20,000 Burmese 'Driven' Across Border *[EKKALAK 18 Nov]* 59
Mass Grave of POW's, Railway Slaves Unearthed *[BANGKOK POST 18 Nov]* 59
Radio Reports Chatchai's Talks in Japan *[Bangkok Radio]* 60
Chatchai Confirms Reshuffle *[Bangkok Radio]* 60
Chatchai Briefs on Trip *[Bangkok Radio]* 61
More on Reshuffle *[BANGKOK POST 18 Nov]* 62
Cabinet Support for Loans to Laos Urged *[BANGKOK POST 18 Nov]* 62
Government Plans To Send Laotian Refugees Home *[BANGKOK POST 17 Nov]* 63
Agreement With SRV Reached on Oil Exploration *[TNA]* 63
Chatchai Views Nation's 'Petrochemical Era' *[BANGKOK POST 17 Nov]* 63
Explosions Believed To Intimidate Authorities *[MATICHON 17 Nov]* 64
Deputy Premier Calls for Parliament Dissolution *[THE NATION 19 Nov]* 64
Chaloem Denies Mobilizing Supporters to Rally *[BANGKOK POST 12 Nov]* 65
Royal Command Abrogates Press Control Decree *[Bangkok Radio]* 66

Vietnam

Indonesian President Makes Official Visit 66
Leaders Welcome Suharto *[Hanoi Radio]* 66
Delegation Members Listed *[Hanoi Radio]* 67
Party Paper Welcomes Visit *[Hanoi Radio]* 67
Cambodian Foreign Minister Visits 'Unexpectedly' *[AFP]* 68
Cambodian Youth Delegation Visits 5-12 Nov *[VNA]* 68
Joint Venture for Construction of Dong Nai Port *[VNA]* 68
Vo Chi Cong Greets Yasir 'Arafat on Anniversary *[VNA]* 69
Specialists Attend Energy Development Course *[VNA]* 69
Nguyen Van Linh Gives Anniversary Speech 17 Nov 69
Part One *[Hanoi Radio]* 69
Part Two *[Hanoi Radio]* 70

VFF Members Receive National Solidarity Awards *[Hanoi Radio]* 72
Pham Van Dong Attends Function on Nehru Book *[VNA]* 72
Army Paper Urges Economization in Fuel Usage *[Hanoi Radio]* 72
Typhoon Causes Widespread Damage in Provinces *[Hanoi Radio]* 73

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Hawke Criticizes Saddam's Hostage Release Plan *[Melbourne International]* 74
Former Politician To Plead for Hostages' Release *[Melbourne International]* 74

Fiji

Armed Forces Plan Reduction in Force by 1,000 *[AFP]* 74

New Zealand

Wool Board Signs Deal With PRC Textile Group *[AFP]* 74

Papua New Guinea

Irianese Rebels Kidnap Foreign Missionaries *[AFP]* 75

Vanuatu

Premier Reshuffles Cabinet, Hints at Retirement *[AFP]* 75

Japan

Ota Wins Okinawa's Gubernatorial Election

OW1911032490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Naha, Nov. 19 KYODO—Opposition candidate Masahide Ota narrowly defeated incumbent conservative Junji Nishime on Sunday to become governor of Okinawa Prefecture.

The final count showed Ota obtained 330,982 votes, while Nishime, who had governed Okinawa for the past 12 years, got 300,917.

Nishime, 69, was backed by the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the Democratic Socialist Party. Ota, 65, an honorary professor at the University of the Ryukyus, was supported by the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan Communist Party, Komeito, and other parties. Nishime relinquishes Okinawa's governorship to Ota after serving three consecutive four-year terms.

Political analysts said the result showed that the people of Okinawa objected to the abortive United Nations Peace Cooperation Bill proposed by the LDP-ruled Government, which aimed at paving the way for the country's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel to be sent abroad to take part in international peacekeeping activities. The bill, which was killed in the recent extraordinary session of the Diet, was a key issue in the election campaign in Okinawa, the only part of the Japanese mainland to be a battlefield in World War II.

Ota, an expert on the battle in Okinawa, is also against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and calls for the return to the people of Okinawa of land being used for U.S. military bases.

Seeks Removal of U.S. Bases

OW1911103590 Naha NHK Television in Japanese 0315 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Excerpt] Masahide Ota, who won the Okinawa gubernatorial election yesterday, was interviewed by NHK this morning. On the removal of U.S. military bases, the governor-elect, while speaking of his aspirations for the prefectural administration, said that he would request the early return of U.S. bases in order to develop Okinawa independently. Mr. Ota defeated incumbent Okinawa Prefectural Governor Junji Nishime by a margin of about 30,000 votes in the gubernatorial election held yesterday. He was interviewed in the NHK studio this morning, and he spoke about his aspirations for the prefectural administration, including the base issue.

[Begin recording] [Video shows Ota sitting in the studio talking with an unidentified reporter] [Reporter] You won the election yesterday. Can you describe your present feelings?

[Ota] Honestly speaking, I am very pleased. However, Okinawa is faced with so many problems, and it is very difficult to find solutions. I feel keenly the gravity of my responsibilities.

[Reporter] How will you tackle the question of realigning and scaling down the bases.

[Ota] It has become quite impossible to develop Okinawa's economy without considering the base issue. In that sense, I will seek to obtain the understanding of the U.S. Government and our government about the present situation. I believe we must, by all means, seek to develop Okinawa independently. This calls for the removal of the bases and making full use of the recovered land. Okinawa has relied on financial assistance from the central government for a long time. As a result, Okinawa has come to lack so-called autonomous authority and has run up a 20-percent financial deficit. Therefore, I will put more emphasis on this point to lead Okinawa toward self-reliance. In this sense, I think the removal of the bases is an important issue. [passage omitted]

Sakamoto Views Election

OW1911055290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0521 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 19 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto reaffirmed Japan's commitment to its security treaty with the United States on Monday following the election of a new governor in Okinawa who opposes the presence of U.S. bases there.

The prefecture in southern Japan is host to 35,000 of the 50,000 U.S. troops stationed in Japan.

Asked about the effect of Sunday's election of Masahide Ota on the U.S. bases, Sakamoto said, "There is no change in the Government's policy, which is based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty."

Sakamoto told a regularly scheduled news conference that the bases would be utilized in such a way so as to avoid having a negative impact on local residents. He acknowledged that the Government's failed attempt to pass a law that would have provided for Japanese military personnel to be deployed overseas for the first time since World War II—as noncombatants—may have been a factor in the election. The measure, the UN Peace Cooperation Bill, was dropped after strong protests from opposition parties and low support ratings in media polls. The Okinawa Prefecture branch of the LDP [Liberal Democratic Party] was the only branch of the Liberal Democratic Party to oppose it.

The conservative incumbent, Junji Nishime, who has served three consecutive four-year terms as governor, will hand over to Ota soon.

Apart from criticizing the bill, Ota, 65, an honorary professor at the University of the Ryukyus, also called in the campaign for the return of land being used for U.S.

military bases in Okinawa. The bases occupy nearly one-fifth of the main island of Okinawa.

Okinawa is the only Japanese prefecture where battles were waged in World War II. One out of four Okinawans died in the war.

Kaifu Reacts to Saddam's Hostage Release Plan

OW1911043990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and other government leaders on Monday responded to Iraq's promise to release all foreign hostages starting Christmas Day by reiterating Japan's demand that the hostages be released immediately and unconditionally.

Asked by reporters for his response to the promise, Kaifu said he hopes all the hostages will be unconditionally released as soon as possible.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama expressed caution over the announcement, saying he will need more time to assess whether there has been a change in Iraqi Government policy.

According to an Iraqi Government statement on Sunday, all 2,000 hostages, including Japanese, American, British and French citizens, will be freed between December 25 and March 25 next year. The statement said the hostages will be allowed to leave unless events disrupt the "climate of peace."

Nakayama issued a statement urging Baghdad to release all the foreign hostages unconditionally in accordance with United Nations resolutions. Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto also said the release of the hostages should be immediate and unconditional. "There is no change in our government's position," Sakamoto told a regularly scheduled news conference. "Iraq must immediately withdraw from Kuwait and implement U.N. resolutions." Japan will continue to press for the unconditional release of all hostages, he said. Sakamoto said the "true intention" behind Husayn's decision should be taken into consideration.

Nakasone Said To Give Husayn Letter to Bush

OW1711023990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0201 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Cairo, Nov. 16 (KYODO)—Former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone received a letter from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn for delivery to U.S. President George Bush when Nakasone met Husayn in Baghdad early this month, an Egyptian daily newspaper said on Friday.

The semiofficial daily AL-AHRAM reported that Husayn asked Nakasone to give Bush a letter stressing Iraq will not pull out its forces from Kuwait unconditionally, which Husayn said will endanger his and his family's life. But, Japanese sources in Tokyo, accompanying Nakasone on his visit to Iraq from November 3 to 8, denied AL-AHRAM's story, saying such a letter is "unthinkable." AL-AHRAM said it wrote the story after its chief editor was told by a veteran Japanese journalist that Nakasone received the letter from Husayn to deliver it to Bush.

Nakasone carried the letter to Bush when he left for Los Angeles on Friday to attend a two-day meeting with leading U.S. political figures beginning Saturday, the daily said.

The Egyptian daily quoted Husayn as saying in the letter that he and his family will be killed if Iraq withdraws from Kuwait without obtaining any fruit of war from the oil-rich small kingdom.

Iraqi forces have occupied Kuwait since they invaded it on August 2. About 430,000 Iraqi troops are currently confronted with some 300,000 U.S.-led multinational forces in Saudi Arabia's border with Iraq and Kuwait.

Husayn said in the letter that Baghdad will have no alternative but to launch an attack on the U.S.-led multinational forces if the United States and its allies exert mounting pressure on Iraq to pull out its forces from Kuwait.

During the visit to Baghdad, Nakasone succeeded in having the Iraqi Government to release 74 Japanese nationals detained in Iraq.

U.S.-Japan Forum Participants View Gulf Crisis

OW1611132890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Oiso, Kanagawa Pref., Nov. 16 KYODO—Japanese and U.S. participants at a bilateral conference here agreed on Friday that the contrasts in the two countries' responses to the Persian Gulf crisis have aggravated already simmering frictions between them, officials said.

The officials, in a briefing on the outcome of the second day of the three-day Shimoda Conference here, added, however, that the 80-some participants also agreed that the two countries should not allow the current friction to significantly impede the fundamental bilateral relationship.

William Gleysten, Japan Society President and a former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, said there was a "surprising uniformity" of interest in the meeting on the implications of Japan's response to the Gulf crisis for bilateral relations.

Alan Romberg, a member of the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations, indicated that the friction arising from the Gulf crisis has dealt a blow to the proclaimed U.S.-Japan "global partnership" because it has overshadowed their cooperation on a broad range of global issues. Romberg said the Middle East crisis "cannot simply be ignored

and will not allow us simply to return to the plans that existed before it was upon us." "I would have to say there is concern on the part of many Americans that if there is a war, the problems between the U.S. and Japan will become much sharper," he said.

Gleysten said that Japanese explanations of Tokyo's subdued response to the Gulf crisis were initially viewed as "vague" and were subject to "misunderstanding," while Romberg said some Japanese criticized the U.S. attitude as "unreasonable." "There was a tendency among Americans to want to see a more tangible ... a more swift Japanese response in the Iraqi crisis than just money," Gleysten said.

Masashi Nishihara, a professor at the National Defense Academy, said that Japan was criticized for not being forthcoming enough with respect to protecting Middle East oil, in spite of its higher reliance on imported oil compared with the United States. But by the end of the day, Gleysten said, there emerged "refinements" in tone of the U.S. side's criticisms, though "residues of disenchantment" remained. He said this followed the Japanese side's explanations that Japan could not move as quickly as the Americans wanted because of various systemic and institutional "constraints" and because of a lack of public support.

Sony Corp. Chairman Akio Morita said in an address at the forum that the Gulf crisis hit just when Japan was becoming more conscious of the need to redefine its foreign policy agenda and work out a national consensus on what role Japan should play in guaranteeing international security. "The world lost its patience in waiting," Morita said, noting that Japan's response to the crisis has "tended to be cast in a U.S.-Japan bilateral context—with frustrations on both sides."

It was noted that the two sides also discussed calls from certain quarters in both countries for a removal of American bases from Japan.

Nishihara quoted some participants as arguing that the Soviet threat is diminishing and "maybe" bases in Japan are unneccessary. Nishihara said some Americans had underlined the seriousness of warnings on Capitol Hill that, in the wake of the Gulf crisis, Japan should either pay 100 percent of the costs of maintaining the American military presence here, or U.S. forces should be reduced by 5,000 military personnel a year. He added that some voices had countered that the bases are to the benefit of the U.S. as well as of Japan.

Discussion also took place on the prospect of a Japan-U.S. alienation if there were to be a drastic improvement in Japan-Soviet relations following a resolution of the two countries' territorial dispute. But the consensus arrived at was that Japan-U.S. ties are too solid to be eclipsed and that such a radical improvement of Tokyo-Moscow ties was in any event unlikely.

Some participants noted that the Soviet Union faces a potential "famine" this winter in its major cities. Romberg said that there was some discussion of how the U.S. and Japan ought to approach that problem. Gleysteen said that there was an unenunciated consensus between the two sides that "something should be done."

Former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance called on the two countries not to succumb to rivalry and nationalism as the focus of attention shifts from military power to economic power in the post-Cold War era.

The conference, which is in its eighth session, is designed to bring together prominent Americans and Japanese from government, business, labor, media, and academia for frank discussions during periods deemed "critical."

Foley Warns of 'Resentment'

OW1711135390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1318 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Oiso, Nov 18 (KYODO)—Thomas Foley, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, warned Saturday of increasing resentment in the United States over what he called inadequate contributions of Japan and other countries to the multinational effort to restrain Iraq in the Persian Gulf.

Foley was speaking at the close of the three-day Shimoda Conference, a forum for leaders from government, business, academia, and media in the United States and Japan. He said he is "absolutely certain that we're going to hear more criticism in the U.S. of the preponderance of U.S. forces in the Gulf." "The question will be asked... if it is really important to the international community that (Iraq's) aggression be confronted and if the dominance of this one country over the critical oil reserves of the region is to be avoided." The American public will finally ask, "If all these things are true, why does it fall on the U.S. to carry all this burden, both in cost in deployment and cost in lives?" Foley said. While such criticism may be muted now, the outbreak of war in the Persian Gulf "would create in the U.S. a great sense of an enormous new dimension to inadequate burden-sharing," he said.

A statement issued at the end of the conference said the 80-some participants had basically agreed that the proclaimed U.S.-Japan "global partnership" is being challenged "in an immediate and real way" by the Gulf crisis. Some "sharp differences" on the political-security issues involved in the problem were reflected in the three days of talks, though not entirely along national lines, it said. But many Americans emphasized that the absence of voluntary Japanese initiatives to assume more of the burden of the international effort in the Gulf "will adversely affect the U.S.- Japan relationship," the statement said. The statement stressed that the relationship between the U.S. and Japan, which account for almost 40 percent of the world's combined gross national

product, is vital for international prosperity and stability. It urged that the two countries not be diverted by the Gulf crisis from focusing on problems that threaten both their economies.

Participants expressed serious doubt whether the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade liberalization talks will conclude in December as scheduled. "Failure of the round will significantly heighten trade tensions in the bilateral relationship and the global community at large," the statement warned. While saying both countries must make "major efforts" to make the round a success, the statement called on Japanese political leaders to make a concerted effort "to press for agreement on agricultural liberalization."

The two sides achieved a consensus that Japan and Germany, in recognition of their global standing, should be given greater access to proceedings in the United Nations Security Council. "The United Nations should consult with them on issues that come before the Security Council and in turn they should play a leading role in implementing the decisions arrived at," the statement said. It stopped short, however, of calling for a permanent seat on the council for the two economic powers. The 15-member body's permanent seats are now held by the U.S., the Soviet Union, China, Britain, and France.

Syria Says No Summit Without Iraqi Withdrawal

OW1611153390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1459 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam said Friday that Iraq must make a clear decision to unconditionally withdraw from Kuwait before an Arab summit can be held on the Persian Gulf crisis. "Any summit, in order to make it serious, has to be preceded by a very clear-cut commitment from the side of Iraq to withdraw its troops from Kuwait, without any gains, and without any prior conditions," Khaddam said. "Therefore we see no feasibility in the existing conditions in the area of holding another summit conference," Khaddam told KYODO News Service before leaving Tokyo for home.

On Sunday, King Hassan II of Morocco proposed holding a summit, calling it a last chance for peace, but the proposal was rejected by Syria, Egypt, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

In Friday's interview, Khaddam denied news reports that the foreign ministers of Syria, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia agreed last weekend to give economic sanctions three more months to take effect before resorting to military intervention, and noted that it is not up to Syria to decide when to use force. "The use of force is not decided by us," Khaddam said. "It is a decison to be made by the state of Saudi Arabia and...Kuwait." "We want to avert...escalation in the area, but the main condition to fulfill this intention is the unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait," Khaddam said, speaking through an interpreter.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, in an interview with the U.S. network ABC televised Thursday, rejected a proposal by U.S. President George Bush for talks after a unilateral Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

Khaddam, asked how he views the U.S. decision to dispatch additional troops to the Persian Gulf, said, "as U.S. officials state, by this they are sending messages to the Iraqi Government, and hence we are observing the situation."

On whether the move will lead to a peaceful resolution, or pave the way for a military offensive, Khaddam said the world will have to wait and see.

Khaddam was in Japan to attend Monday's enthronement ceremonies for Emperor Akihito. During his visit he also conferred with Turkish President Turgut Ozal on the Gulf crisis.

2nd Round of Talks With DPRK Open in Beijing

OW1711031090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0202 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 17 (KYODO)—Japan and North Korea opened a second round of preliminary talks aimed at establishing diplomatic relations in Beijing Saturday morning, Japanese Embassy officials here said.

Sakutaro Tanino, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, heads the Japanese team. Chu Ching-guk, head of the North Korean Foreign Ministry's First Bureau, which handles Asian Affairs, leads the North Korean delegation.

The two countries held the first round in Beijing on November 3 and 4 but failed to reach agreement a definite date, place, level of delegations, and agenda for full-scale talks.

North Korea has said the full-fledged negotiations should be held in Tokyo and in Pyongyang alternately, while Japan has sought to hold the negotiations either in China or other third countries.

Failure of Talks Reported

OW1711125490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Beijing, Nov 17 (KYODO)—Japan and North Korea will try again in mid-December to set the stage for full-scale negotiations aimed at establishing diplomatic relations, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said after talks failed Saturday.

The two sides could not agree when, where and at what level to hold the full-scale negotiations, and what should be on the agenda, the officials said. Saturday's round of preliminary talks was the second between the two countries.

North Korea insisted that the agenda should include discussion of Japanese compensation for "losses" inflicted on the Korean people in the 45 years since

World War II, as urged in a joint declaration issued in September by representatives of Japanese and North Korean political parties, as well as payment for Japan's harsh 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula, the officials said. Japan rejected the demand for postwar compensation, saying the Tokyo government is not bound by the joint declaration.

Pyongyang's delegation was led by Chu Jing-guk, head of the North Korean Foreign Ministry's First Bureau, which handles Asian affairs, while Tokyo's delegation was led by Sakutaro Tanino, director general of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau.

At the opening of the talks, Chu said he believes the two countries can reach agreement in the negotiations.

Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party, and North Korea's governing Korea Workers' Party issued the declaration in Pyongyang on September 28, calling on their governments to normalize relations as soon as possible. The declaration also said, "the three parties consider that in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations, full compensation should be made by the Japanese Government for the past 36-year-long colonial rule and the losses inflicted upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea people in the ensuing 45 years."

The two countries held their first round of preliminary talks in Beijing on November 3 and 4.

DPRK Official Said To Accept Talks

OW1711144290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1406 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Beijing, Nov 17 (KYODO)—Chu [Jing-guk, head of the DPRK Foreign Ministry 's First Bureau] indicated after the talks that North Korea will accept Japan's proposal to start full-scale negotiations in January. North Korea had wanted to begin the full-scale talks in November.

Chu told Japanese reporters that North Korea is ready to begin the negotiations whenever it is convenient for Japan, since his country has survived for the past 45 years without relations with Tokyo.

Japanese representatives said they could not hold full-scale talks in November because of the enthronement ceremony for Emperor Akihito and the ministerial meeting between Japan and South Korea scheduled the same month, Chu said. He said Japan and North Korea reached accord on some issues Saturday, and that the talks as a whole made progress.

As for Japanese compensation for North Korea's postwar "losses," Chu said this was spelled out in the joint declaration and should not be discussed at preliminary talks but at the full-scale negotiations.

Signing of NATO-Warsaw Pact Treaty Welcomed

OW1911115490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 19 KYODO—Japan welcomed the signing of a Conventional Forces Treaty Monday between NATO and Warsaw Pact leaders and implicitly expressed a hope that it will have positive ramifications in the Asia-Pacific region. A Foreign Ministry statement hailing the accord also said that the security of the West, including Japan, "is indivisible."

The statement was issued after the conclusion earlier in the day of the treaty of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), which was signed in Paris by the leaders of 22 nations during the holding of a 34-nation summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The statement reiterated Japan's view of itself as a "member of the West" which has consistently supported NATO efforts aimed at balancing or reducing conventional forces in Euro pe. "The Government of Japan will continue to follow closely how the situation related to the CFE treaty will influence the security in other regions outside Europe from the standpoint that the security of the West is indivisible," it said.

Japan, whose security is guaranteed by its alliance with the United States, has consistently rejected Soviet calls for bilateral or regional talks on conventional arms reductions and confidence-building measures in the Asia-Pacific region, calling on Moscow to instead undertake further unilateral reductions.

Nakayama Postpones USSR Visit Until Jan

OW1611123390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama has postponed his planned visit to the Soviet Union from December to January due to tight schedules in both countries, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday.

In Japan, the cabinet will convene the Diet on December 10 for a 150-day ordinary session for a discussion of a supplementary budget which will incorporate 1 billion out of the 2 billion dollars Japan has pledged in financial assistance to the U.S. and other forces amassed in the Persian Gulf.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu is also planning to reshuffle the cabinet in December, the sources said.

On the Soviet side, the Congress of People's Deputies is also expected to open in December, they said.

They said Japan and the Soviet Union agreed to hold a foreign ministerial meeting in December when Nakayama and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze met in New York in September.

Nakayama's rescheduled visit to Moscow in January will pave the way for the visit by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev slated for next April, officials said.

Nakayama will discuss with Shevardnadze a decades-long territorial dispute involving four Soviet-held northern islands off Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido, Foreign Ministry sources said. Japan says the islands—the Habomais, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu—are its inherent territories, which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since World War II.

Nakasone Departs for U.S. To Attend Forum

OW1611133090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—Former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone left Tokyo for Los Angeles on Friday to attend a two-day meeting with leading U.S. political figures to discuss international and bilateral issues.

The meeting will begin on Saturday in suburban Los Angeles, said officials of the Liberal Democratic Party.

Nakasone was accompanied by a former foreign minister, Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, and a former home affairs minister, Kozo Watanabe.

Former U.S. Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford and incumbent Senator Lloyd Bentsen will attend the session, the officials said.

The main topics will be the Persian Gulf crisis and trade friction between Japan and the United States.

The forum will issue a joint policy proposal, they said.

On Sunday, Nakasone is scheduled to meet former U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the officials said.

Conference Opens 16 Nov

OW1711115590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] California, Nov 16 (KYODO)—Influential figures from Japan and the United States opened the first meeting of the Japan- U.S. Leaders Conference here Friday to discuss a wide range of international and bilateral problems, including the Gulf crisis.

Officials attending the meeting include former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and former U.S. President Gerald Ford.

Conference sources said the opening day debate was devoted to the Persian Gulf situation. Nakasone reported in detail on his recent meeting with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, the sources said. Nakasone called for direct negotiations first between the United States and Iraq to solve the crisis, rather than military confrontation, they said.

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter is scheduled to join the discussions Saturday.

KYODO Reports on U.S. Investments in SRV

OW1911091490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0830 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Nov. 19 KYODO—Despite the U.S. trade embargo on Vietnam after its troops entered Cambodia, American companies have recently invested in three projects in Vietnam, worth a total of 1.94 million dollars, according to a Vietnamese Government document obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Monday.

A report compiled by the Vietnamese State Commission for Cooperation and Investment did not detail the projects, but trade sources in Vietnam said they probably include oil exploration and other oil-related projects.

While European and Asian competitors are aggressively making inroads into the oil-producing country to secure oil exploration rights, U.S. companies have failed to jump on the bandwagon due to U.S. economic sanctions imposed since 1964, the sources said.

The report, dated October 3, is designed to show the number and scale of foreign investment projects in Vietnam on a country-by-country basis. It found U.S. investment ranked 19th among the 29 countries which had invested in Vietnam by early October. France topped the list with 47 projects, with Japan in seventh place with 11 projects.

The sources said that though their own investments are small in scale, U.S. companies may have entered Vietnam through partnerships with enterprises from other Western countries in order to acquire oil exploration rights. Vietnam, with oil deposits said to match those in Indonesia, is expected to be one of the largest oil exporters in Asia in the future.

Vo Dong Giang, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Commission, declined to comment on whether the United States has a stake in Vietnam or not, but an informed source said the investments would have been made very recently. A senior official of Vietnam's state-run oil corporation also admitted the company has been in contact with U.S. oil firms. He declined to elaborate.

Given current moves toward international detente, Washington and Hanoi are seeking a rapprochement, with the two governments launching negotiations aimed at a normalized relationship in July. But the official U.S. embargo is still in place, due to stiff opposition from Congress to lifting it.

Central Bank Head Views U.S. Move on Credit

OW1911044190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Osaka, Nov. 19 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said Monday the U.S. Federal Reserve's [FED] move to relax its grip on credit will not affect Japan's monetary policy.

The Federal Reserve on Friday nudged the Federal Funds Rate—a benchmark rate at which U.S. banks charge each other for overnight loans—down by adding cash reserves to the banking system.

Speaking at a press conference here, Mieno said the U.S. central bank is unlikely to take another step to ease credit greatly for fear of inflation despite market speculation that the FED may do so in the near future. The central bank governor said, however, the latest FED credit easing was deeply linked to the U.S. economic slowdown and added that the FED is now experiencing some difficulty in handling its monetary policy. "Both consumer and wholesale prices are creeping up to the 6 percent level (in the United States). It's difficult for the FED as a central bank to make a decision," Mieno said.

Relaxation of Credit 'Expected'

OW1711063590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 17 (KYODO)—The U.S. Federal Reserve's [Fed] decision to relax credit had been expected due to considerable stability in consumer prices in the United States, a Bank of Japan [BOJ] official said Saturday.

The official was commenting on the Fed's move Friday to lower the federal funds rate, a key money rate used by the U.S. Central Bank to guide domestic interest rates.

The federal funds rate was quoted late Friday at 7.5625 percent, down from 8.125 percent at the opening and from 8 percent late Thursday.

The U.S. Labor Department announced Friday that U.S. consumer prices rose a seasonally adjusted 0.6 percent in October, or at a 7.5 percent annual rate after compounding. The rate compared with a 0.8 percent increase in September. But the BOJ official said he will watch cautiously if the United States will further ease its grip on credit, adding he wants to see the impact of crude oil price hikes and exchange-rate movements.

'Emergency' Commodity Credit Extended to Turkey

OW1611160190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1439 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—Japan decided Friday to extend some 29 billion yen (about 224 million dollars) in emergency commodity credit to Turkey as part of its contribution to international efforts to restore peace in the Middle East, the government said.

The Japanese and Turkish Governments exchanged letters the same day formalizing the credit.

Terms call for an interest of 1 percent per annum, and a repayment period of 30 years, including a grace period of 10 years. The credit is of the general, untied type.

Officials said the interest on such a credit is usually 2.9 percent, but that the interest has been set at a very low 1 percent for political reasons.

The credit is being granted in accordance with a promise made by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu early in October when he visited Turkey during his Mideast tour. At the time Kaifu pledged to extend 200 million dollars in commodity credit to that country, suffering adverse economic effects from Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait on August 2.

The government will offer similar credits soon to Egypt and Jordan, also suffering from the Gulf crisis, officials said.

Blasts Near Site of Emperor's Planned Visit

OW1811062190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0448 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] Tsu, Mie Pref., Nov. 18 KYODO—A series of early morning blasts Sunday rocked a railway station near the Ise shrine which Emperor Akihito will visit November 27-28 in connection with the ongoing rites for his enthronement.

Prefectural police investigators suspect radicals opposed to the emperor system in Japan are behind the explosions Sunday morning at Uji Yamada station on the Kinki Nippon Railway Co. (Kintetsu) line.

No injuries were reported in Ise explosions that damaged locker rooms and toilets in the station near the quiet wooded area surrounding the hallowed shrine.

Meanwhile, police in Osaka and Kyoto reported separate fire bombings and are investigating connections among the west Japan incidents.

According to police, the first explosion erupted at about 3 a.m. near a locker room on the south side of the station, burning the wall and ceiling of a baggage holding area. About 30 minutes later in a station cafeteria 50 meters away, another explosion damaged part of the wall in a toilet. At 4:30 a.m., another explosion was reported near a Kintetsu railway bridge over the Kushida River in Matsusaka, throwing gravel about two meters in all directions and leaving a hole 50 centimeters deep. A communications wire over the railway line had also been cut.

In Tsu, an explosion was reported at about the same time near another Kintetsu bridge on the line to Nagoya with a pair of overhead lines cut. A hole three meters in diameter and one meter deep was left in the gravel near the bridge. Mie police found batteries and wiring at the site of the Tsu bombing and at Uji Yamada station, discovered a digital watch and a gasoline container in a toilet cleaning closet.

Emperor Akihito, who formally declared his enthronement November 12, and Empress Michiko are scheduled to report the enthronement to the shrine on November 27-28 and will make a tour of the area around the ancient

capitals of Kyoto and Nara from December 1. The emperor and empress are scheduled to take the Kintetsu railway to Ise for the visit, using a special train for the tour.

The outer sanctuary of Ise Shrine is an estimated 450 meters northeast of Uji Yamada station while the shrine proper is about 3.2 kilometers from the station.

In Kyoto, a train engineer coming on duty at 5:15 a.m. discovered a switch box for railway crossing signals burned at Kodo station about 20 kilometers south of Kyoto on another Kintetsu line. The attack on the switch box did not disrupt the private railway's service in the area, although signals at four crossings were made inoperable.

In Osaka, the floor of Kintetsu's most recent vista car was found burned in a Kintetsu train yard in Yao. Other cars in the four-car train were not damaged. Police discovered batteries and wires, often found at the attack sites of other radical bombings, at the train yard in suburban Osaka. Radicals have claimed responsibility for 104 similar incidents this year, including 39 explosions on November 12 to protest the enthronement ceremonies.

Police say they will mobilize some 30,000 officers to ensure security for the Daijosai or great thanksgiving rite at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo on the night of November 22-23.

Defense Agency Announces Reshuffle 16 Nov

OW1611050190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0231 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—Defense Agency Director General Yozo Ishikawa announced on Friday a reshuffle involving four top officials.

They include Shigeru Hatakeyama, head of the agency's Bureau of Finance, who becomes chief of the Bureau of Defense Policy. Hatakeyama replaces Kazuo Fujii, who is recuperating from illness. Fujii is appointed director of the National Institute for Defense Studies.

Succeeding Hatakeyama as chief of the Bureau of Finance is Naoaki Murata, director of the Bureau of Personnel, who is replaced by Tatsufumi Tsuboi, head of the Bureau of Education and Training.

The education post is taken over by Kiyohiko Koike, director of the National Institute for Defense Studies.

The appointments are effective from Friday.

JSP Official: Coalition With LDP Possible

OW1611153790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1436 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe said Friday that the country's no. 1 opposition party would not rule out forming a coalition with the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] some time in the future.

Tanabe, speaking in Kumagaya, Saitama Prefecture, noted that Social Democrats in the former West Germany once formed a coalition with conservatives, and later took power. While calling for a change of power in Japan, Tanabe said the JSP will pursue a coalition with Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party and also will cooperate with liberal elements of the LDP.

Tanabe is known for friendly ties with former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, one of the most powerful members of the LDP.

Both men visited Pyongyang in late September, and their party delegations issued a joint declaration with the North Korean ruling party calling for the early establishment of diplomatic ties between Japan and North Korea.

Mongolia

P. Ochirbat on Future Relations With USSR

OW1511014590 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Nov 90

[From the 13 November Mongolian Press Review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Nov (MONTSAME)—The newspaper ARDYN ERH carries a talk its correspondent had with P. Ochirbat, president of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic], on questions of developing Mongolian-Soviet relations. P. Ochirbat noted that in conditions of democratization of (?society) and development of glasnost, people are frankly discussing the most varied sides of the people's life. This has also touched on the topic of Mongolian-Soviet relations. The president emphasized that the Mongolian and Soviet peoples have shared their joys and griefs for nearly 70 years while building a new society and that gratitude to the Soviet people will always remain alive in the Mongolian people's memory.

P. Ochirbat noted that the MPR received large credits from the Soviet Union, half of which were directed toward (?material production), about 30 percent to cover the foreign trade deficit, and the remainder for the establishment of facilities for municipal and daily needs.

P. Ochirbat said that the Mongolian leadership has approached the Soviet side with a desire to normalize the question of the country's debt and the Soviet leadership has responded with understanding to the wishes of the Mongolian side and has agreed to discuss it.

The Soviet Union will continue to play an important role in the MPR's economic policy. Good relations with our two super power neighbors is a sincere aspiration of the Mongolian people and the firm policy of our state and government, P. Ochirbat declared.

G. Ochirbat Defends MPRP in Army Paper

OW1311055090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 8 Nov 90

[Text] The Army newspaper ULAAN OD carries an interview with the Chairman of the ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, Gombojabyn Ochirbat, in which he confirms that his party started a consistent self-renewal. He characterized as too exaggerated the statement that the MPRP is in a crisis and he has also ruled out the presence of conservatives, radicals, or centrists within the party.

From the very beginning the Revolutionary Party was the party representing the interests of the Mongolian people, but not a Marxist-Leninist party. Afterwards, it was guided by the Marxist-Leninist ideology, turning it into a dogmatic (?party), noted Mr. Ochirbat.

Today the MPRP works to expand and coordinate its activities not only with the Communists, but also the Socialist, Social Democratic, and other left-wing parties, noted the party leader. He has defined the consolidation of ties with the Soviet Union and China under the principles of equality and mutual benefit as the major foreign political trend of his party.

Resolution Curbs Privatization of Property

OW1511054790 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Nov (MONTSAME)—The newspaper ARDYN ERH has published the statement of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Government which notes that recently some officials have been distorting the policy of privatization of state property [words indistinct] and violating the normal activities of the production and services sphere.

The MPR Government stressed that privatization of state property and the equitable development of various forms of property is one of the basic conditions for abolishing a centrally planned economy and changing to market relations, eliminating the alienation of people from property in economic activities, and consistently adhering to social justice. However, this must be implemented under state and public control in accordance with a single policy and legality. The statement notes that the government will carry out privatization of state property in an atmosphere of openness and on the basis of democratic principles taking into primary consideration the views and interests of labor collectives.

The government pointed out that it was inadmissible to implement privatization of state property in any form prior to the adoption of a final decision. At the same time it noted that it continues to support the establishment of enterprises and service institutions at the personal expense of citizens, and the sale and rental of new enterprises established (?on the basis) of state capital investments. The government has prohibited laying off workers at enterprises and service institutions under the pretext of insufficient work places before the organized privatization of state property.

The newspaper also published the MPR Government's resolution on questions of employment of workers retrenched because of cutting staff and reorganizing operations in various branches by retraining workers and expanding production and the services sphere.

North Korea

N-S Liaison Contact Held for High-Level Talks

SK1711071290 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0644 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] A contact between responsible liaison officials of the North-South High-Level Talks was held.

The contact between responsible liaison officials of the North-South High-Level Talks was held today at the South side's area in Panmunjom.

Questions concerning working-level procedures of preliminary talks between both sides' delegates for the 3d round of the North-South High-Level Talks were discussed at the contact.

In addition, at the contact, it was agreed to hold the first closed-door preliminary talks between both sides' delegates for the 3d round of the North-South High-Level Talks at Tongilgak, our side's area in Panmunjom, on 21 November.

NODONG SINMUN Urges Reunification

SK1711114790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang, November 17 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "To Reunify Korea is a Struggle for Peace in Asia and Rest of the World."

Noting that an early solution of the Korean reunification question is of very important significance in averting the danger of a new world war, a thermo-nuclear war, and firmly guaranteeing peace and security in the world, the by-lined article says:

If peace and security are to be guaranteed in Asia and the rest of the world, the source of war must be eradicated, above all, on the Korean peninsula where the danger of a nuclear war is the worst and, for this, an end must be put to the split of Korea and her reunification be realized.

It is because the division of Korea caused by the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is the root cause of the never-ceasing strain and the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and the source of the constant threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Today the U.S. imperialists are hastening the preparations for a nuclear war, making its outbreak a fait accompli. This reveals their scheme to invade not only the northern half of Korea but also the whole continent of Asia with South Korea as the springboard.

If the U.S. imperialists unleash a war in Korea under this situation, its flame will easily spread to other areas of Asia and, accordingly, it will result in jeopardising even the peace of the world. The move of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war in Korea has reached a reckless stage and its danger is affecting Asia and the rest of the world.

The situation shows that the Korean issue is the most pressing question that must be settled as early as possible for world peace.

The way of achieving an everlasting and durable peace in Korea does not lie in fixing her division through "entry into the United Nations" but lies only in ending the occupation of both Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the division and reunifying the country.

When Korea's division is terminated and reunification is achieved, there will be no more interference by outside forces and the source of national discord nor there will be any threat from the South and "threat from the North". Then the national sovereignty of the Korean people will be realized on a nationwide scale and an everlasting and durable peace will come to the Korean peninsula, which will be greatly conducive to safeguarding peace and security of the world.

The world people unanimously want to live in a peaceful world of no war.

To put an end to division of Korea and achieve its peace and peaceful unification is a part of the struggle for realizing such desire of the world people and a part of the common cause of mankind to defend peace and security of the world.

It is a consistent stand and unshakable will of our party and people to peacefully reunify the country and make a contribution to peace and security of Asia and the rest of the world, stresses the article.

NODONG SINMUN Views U.S.-ROK Talks

SK1711111990 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1000 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang, November 17 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the 22nd annual Security Consultative Meeting and the 12th Military Committee Meeting held between the United States and the South Korean puppets.

The news analyst says:

The U.S.-South Korea Security Consultative Meeting and Military Committee Meeting were confabs to work out sinister plans to strengthen the aggressive and treacherous military tieup and accelerate preparations for a new war of aggression, a nuclear war on one Korean peninsula. The military confabs between the United States and the South Korean puppets are an intolerable, high-handed threat to the security of our Republic and peace in Asia.

At the meetings the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets alleged that we are making researches into and developing nuclear and chemical weapons. This is a shameless act of the nuclear fanatics to bring the other under a false charge by applying their criminal mode of thinking and a mean prattle to smear the DPRK's peaceloving stand and anti-nuclear policy and mislead public opinion.

With so crafty tricks can the U.S. imperialists besmirch our peaceloving stand and cover up their criminal moves. They, talking nonsense about our programme of research and development of nuclear device, said they would start an operation to "remove" something. It is a highly dangerous sign indicating that the U.S. imperialists are planning to intensify their hysteric nuclear maneuverings against the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists and their war servants also revealed their insidious intention to continue the "Team Spirit" test nuclear war against the North of Korea. The United States must put a total end to the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which drive the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of a war. However, they did not utter a word about their complete stop but talked about their "downscaling", attaching to it irrelevant preconditions such a "improvement of relations," and "easing of tension". This is quite preposterous. This means nothing but that they will continue the "Team Spirit" war game.

At the meetings they agreed upon "appointing" representatives of the South Korean puppet army to head the Military Armistice Commission and take over the command of the U.S.-South Korea combined forces command ground forces. It is a petty trick of the U.S. imperilists to cover up, if only a little, their nature as an aggressor who is getting overheated in war preparations with the prerogative of the supreme command in South Korea in his hand and to pacify the growing struggle of the South Korean people for independence against the U.S.

Any "appointment" can not change the relations between the United States and the South Korean puppet clique which are order and obedience, domination and submission.

The United States must totally renounce the "Team Spirit" war game, withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and stop instigating the South Korean puppets to division and a war.

NODONG SINMUN Denounces War on Crime

SK1611114590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1019 GMT 16 Nov 90

["Repressive Order Under Veil of "Wiping Out Crimes"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—No Tae-u at "Chongwadae" [presidential residence] on November 14 ordered the puppet cabinet to consolidate the "all-out emergency countering system" by the end of the year, "wiping out crimes and gangs" and sternly dealing with "illegality and disorder" with the mobilisation of all repressive forces. Commenting on this, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says:

Above 1,043,900 cases of crimes of all manner broke out in South Korea last year, or 10 percent more than the previous year. No Tae-u must be held responsible for this as the very man who has turned South Korea into a den of crimes and increased social confusion and unrest. The point is that he is driving out repressive forces against the people, not in wiping out crimes, deceiving the people with the veil of "war against crimes".

This was borne out when the puppet home minister at a "joint report meeting at Chongwadae" on November 14 admitted that such crimes as murder and rape did not diminish, though more than 44,000 people of all strata were arrested with the mobilisation of 60,000 police on a daily average and 3,200 of them were taken into custody in the last one month.

After the proclamation of "a war against crimes" by No Tae-u, check-up and search have never ceased and a large number of students and people have been arrested in groups.

This tells that No is madly cracking down on the patriotic students and people of all walks of life who have turned out for independence, democracy and reunification, covering the whole land of the South with a thick repressive network of the puppet army and police under the ostentatious slogan of "a war against crimes".

No's real intention is to suppress and stifle the patriotic forces of democracy and reunification calling for the overthrow of the "Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] regime" and national reunification, under the pretext of "a war against crimes".

No is desperately trying to save the "DLP regime" from the crisis of collapse by intensifying suppression with the bayonet. But it is of no avail.

Press Agency Reports Pyongyang-Tokyo Talks

SK1711225590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1514 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA)—The second preliminary talks at the level of the foreign ministry department directors of the two countries were held today in Beijing as part of inter-governmental negotiations for opening the diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan.

Present at the talks on the DPRK side were a delegation headed by Chu Chin-kuk, director of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on the Japanese side were a delegation headed by Sakudaro Tanino, director of the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the end of an earnest consultation at the talks, both sides reached an agreement on some problems concerning the opening of inter-governmental negotiations for opening Korea-Japan diplomatic relations.

And they decided to discuss and settle the problems on which they failed to reach an agreement at the third round of the preliminary talks due at a proper time in December in Beijing.

After the talks, the head of our side called a press conference at which he answered the questions raised.

South's Comments to Japan Noted

SK1711063090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0458 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA)—South Korean "Prime Minister" Kang Yong-hun made utterances revealing his treacherous color when he met with Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu, former Prime Minister Takeshita and others during his visit to Japan to participate in the coronation of the Japanese emperor. This comes under fire in NODONG SINMUN today.

Kang Yong-hun said Japan should "prudently deal with" the issue of the normalization of DPRK-Japan relations through "discussion" with South Korea, keeping pace with the "progress in North-South dialogue". This is an obtrusive interference, the news analyst says, and continues:

The normalization of DPRK-Japan relations is a matter which should be solved in accordance with the desire of the two peoples and in the interests of peace in Asia and the rest of the world, proceeding from the independent will and responsibility of the two governments. It has nothing to do with North-South dialogue. The South Korean puppets' acts of poking their noses into other's affairs cannot be construed otherwise than foolish moves to hamper the development of DPRK-Japan relations.

The South Korean puppets' moves to obstruct the normalization of DPRK-Japan relations are a deliberate scheme to wreck peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, going against the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Kang Yong-hun who is the South side's chief delegate to North-South High-Level Talks is travelling abroad to entreat "support and cooperation" for "simultaneous entry of the North and the South or South Korea's

unilateral entry into the United Nations". This reveals the South Korean puppets' trite divisive intention and shows their flunkeyist nature devoid of national dignity and independence.

During the second round of North-South High-Level Talks, he said if a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South was adopted, he should be sent to prison, and now he is crying that there is no "change" in the North's stand towards the reunification question, charging us with the stalemate of the high-level talks. This is also a poppycock.

The South Korean puppets must promptly stop the anti-national criminal act of going against the current of the nation towards reunification, clinging to the coattails of outside forces, the news analyst stresses.

Kim Il-song Congratulates Korean Youth in Japan

SK1711043290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to the meeting of forerunners of the Korean youth in Japan.

Officials of the League of Korean Youth in Japan (Chochong) and young activists have devoted their passion and wisdom of youth to the building up of the organization of Chochong, overcoming all difficulties even under the hard conditions of an alien land and creditably played the vanguard role in carrying out all the patriotic tasks of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon), the message stressed, and said:

Many monumental edifices built in the motherland are associated with the warm patriotic zeal and unknown efforts of the Korean youth and students in Japan who boundlessely love the socialist homeland, together with the heroic feats of the home youth.

I highly appraise the achievements of the Chochong organization and young men and women in their patriotic work, deeming it a great pride to have such patriotic youth abroad as the Korean youth in Japan who are loyal to the motherland and the nation.

The prospect of Chongryon and the future of the Koreans' movement in Japan depend on the Korean youth in Japan, the successor to and the relay to the patriotic cause.

All the Chochong officials and young activists, deeply conscious of the lofty mission for the motherland and the nation, should bring up the young compatriots to be believable successors to the patriotic cause and lead them to keep in full bloom the precious success made by their parents in the patriotic work through all their life.

Japanese Trade Delegation Arrives

SK1611122890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Japan-Korea Trade Association headed by Yoichi Tani, chairman of the association, vice-chairman of the dietmen's league for the promotion of Japan-Korea friendship, and member of the house of representatives, arrived here today.

It was met at the airport by Li Song-nok, chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of International Trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

PRC Ambassador Calls On Yon Hyong-muk

SK1611123490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council, today met and had a conversation with Zheng Yi, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

KCNA Reviews 19 Nov NODONG SINMUN

SK1911071090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today reports that seminars on the great leader President Kim Il-song's work were held in foreign countries.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's works were reported and deeply studied abroad, says the daily.

The paper carries a story that Comrade Kim Chong-il has trusted intellectuals and pushed them to the foreground as eternal companions on the road of the revolution.

Rounded up in the paper are words of foreign public circles praising the Workers' Party of Korea.

The daily gives an account of a meeting held to mark the 15th anniversary of the start of the Three Revolution Red Flag Movement and a report delivered there by Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Also given in the paper are accounts of a meeting held to mark the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the public security organ and the 15th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultual Working People of Korea.

Economic news columns of the paper include reports that new calcium silicate brick houses for over 1,500 families have been completed in Pyongyang and efforts are being concentrated on preparations for farming next year across the country.

The paper informs the readers that the Nepalese king met the Korean ambassador to his country and the Korean ambassador paid a farewell call on the Nigerian president.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots sent messages of greetings to the Soviet Committee for the Promotion of Korea's Reunification on the first anniversary of its foundation, says the paper.

Included in the South Korean news columns of the paper are reports that the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] made public an appeal to the South Korean people on the intensified offensive for suppression by the No Tae-u group and a South Korean opposition party condemned the fascist clique's suppression of peasants.

The paper carries an article entitled "'Liberal democracy' is camouflage of the colonial military fascist dictatorship".

It informs the readers that a lecture hailing and supporting the joint declaration of the three parties on the Korea-Japan relations was given in Tokyo and Kyoto citizens' meeting supporting it was held.

According to the paper, foreign countries demand an immediate adoption of the declaration of a nonaggression between the North and the South.

Commenting on a joint communique released at the 22nd security consultative meeting of the United States and South Korean authorities, the paper brands it as an anachronistic document for aggression, treachery and war.

Japanese papers reported a statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued as regards the question of signing a safeguards agreement under the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, according to the paper.

The Indonesian president visited China and the Malagasy president reiterated his loyalty to the non-aligned policy, says the daily.

The paper carries an article under the title "Gulf crisis and worsening economy in West."

It introduces economic construction in Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Iran and Pakistan.

NODONG SINMUN on Youth Indoctrination

SK1611140390 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 9 Nov 90

[NODONG SINMUN 9 November special article: "The Indoctrination of Youths and Juveniles Which Has Constantly Developed Under the Leadership of the Party]

[Text] In our country today, great success has been attained in the work of firmly preparing the youths and juveniles to be successors to the revolution. This is an outcome of the tested leadership of our party which has firmly adhered to the indoctrination of the new growing generation and has constantly developed in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution.

The indoctrination of youths and juveniles is of great significance in socialist and communist construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: How a new generation should be brought up is a very grave matter concerning the future fate of our revolution.

Our party has spared nothing for a new growing generation.

Youths and juveniles are successors to the revolutionary cause and the masters of the future. The lineage of the revolution is inherited by the new generation, and the future of the fatherland is decided by it.

In every period of the revolution and construction, therefore, the question of indoctrinating a new generation is raised as a key issue concerning the future fate of a country and a nation and the future path of the revolution. Herein lies why the party of the working class, which is endlessly loyal to the socialist cause and take great responsibility for the future of the nation, directs great efforts to settle this issue.

Nurturing the youths and juveniles into reliable successors to the revolution has been raised as a more pressing question under the circumstances in which the antisocialist maneuvers of imperialists have been unprecedentedly intensified. The imperialists have concentrated efforts on spreading bourgeois ideas and mode of life among youths and students to collapse socialist countries from inside.

Historical experiences show that the solidity and might of revolutionary ranks and the vitality and future of the socialist system depend on the way in which youths and juveniles are educated.

Having set forth the indoctrination of youths and juveniles as one of the basic questions of consummating the chuche revolutionary cause, our party has wisely led this work and thus, has created a shining example in solving the problems of youths and juveniles.

Above all, our party has comprehensively delineated the contents and methods of the education of youths and juveniles and has wisely led the work of performing various educational programs for a new generation in a fresh and vigorous manner.

Today, our youths and juveniles live in an era of the revolution. Firmly advancing along the path of the revolution under the great party is a honorable mission assigned to the new generation.

To fulfill this mission, the youths and juveniles should possess the lofty traits of chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

Proceeding from this, our party has put forth an endless loyalty to the party and the leader, an ardent love of the fatherland and the people, faith in socialism and communism, an uncompromising fighting attitude toward the imperialists and the class enemy, and the love of collectivism and labor as ideological and spiritual traits which successors to the revolution should adopt as important elements. Also, it has comprehensively strengthened the ideological indoctrination of youths and juveniles.

This gives a perfect answer to the principled question of into what type of human beings the new generation should be brought up, and provides a firm guarantee for solving the problem of youths and juveniles.

In particular, our party has paid close attention to the indoctrination of youths and juveniles in loyalty. Strengthening indoctrination in loyalty among youths and juveniles is a basic question arising in inheriting the revolutionary cause and a principled question concerning the future fate of the revolution.

The revolutionary cause of the working class, which has been pioneered for the first time by the leader, can be brilliantly inherited and consummated only when the new generation which will succeed to the revolution is endlessly loyal to the leader and his cause.

Our party has set forth slogans of loyalty "Let us follow and learn a lesson from the glorious youth days of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song" and "Let us become the reliable young vanguards of the Workers' Party of Korea" and has energetically led the project of conducting indoctrination in loyalty in a fruitful manner. As a result, the campaign of loyalty aimed at following the great traits of the respected and beloved leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has been steadily conducted among our youths and juveniles, and all youths and juveniles of the new generation have come to cherish a sense of burning loyalty to the party and the leader and an extreme filial piety to them as their revolutionary faith and obligation.

Along with indoctrination in loyalty among youths and juveniles, our party has vigorously carried out indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, the revolution, the class, socialist patriotism, and communist morality, thus causing a great reform in the ideological and spiritual life of youths and juveniles.

Without the tender care of the party, we cannot conceive that our youths and juveniles are trying to possess themselves of the traits of being genuine communist revolutionaries, inheriting the noble revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary martyrs without being contaminated by all types of impure ideas and trends spread by the imperialists.

Thanks to our party's wise leadership, the work of indoctrinating the new generation has been substantially conducted with a correct methodology.

While they are curious about new things, are brisk and vigorous, and like doing something first before anyone else, youths and juveniles are weak and impatient in difficulties. It is very important to conduct the indoctrination of the new generation in a creative, fresh, and vigorous manner by taking these characteristics of youths and juveniles into account.

Our party has established study groups to follow and learn a lesson from the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, youth schools, and other educational systems conforming to the nature of youths and juveniles and has vigorously conducted indoctrination in political ideas and cultural and emotional cultivation work.

As a result, lectures, talk meetings, poem-reciting meetings, struggles to follow film heroes, speech contests, fiction-appreciating meetings, scientific seminars, field trips, and other diverse and interesting projects have been organized among our youths and juveniles.

The party has conducted the indoctrination of youths and juveniles in a fresh manner in many forms and by many methods without being confined to any particular formalities and rules and at the same time, has actively found affirmative behavioral examples and has generalized them.

Our practical life shows that our party's policy of educating youths and juveniles is a scientific policy, which conforms to the traits of a new generation and has a high appeal, and a revolutionary policy which indicates the most correct way for nurturing the youths and juveniles of the new generation into the main forces of socialist and communist construction and ardent successors to the revolution.

To bring up youths and juveniles into reliable successors to the revolution, our party has secured powerful means to educate youths and juveniles and through its wise leadership, has enhanced its role.

Thanks to the care of the party and the leader, a state-level concern has been directed at educating youths and students and nothing has been spared for the work of educating them. Thus, palaces of school children, youth halls, juvenile camping sites, and other installations for the extracurricular education of youths and juveniles have been orderly built everywhere in our country. Also, many competent and experienced functionaries are involved in the indoctrination of youths and juveniles.

There is no end to the meticulous guidance of our party which has made even producing a film and writing a novel contribute to the indoctrination of youths and juveniles and has established a revolutionary and sound ethos to prevent the pure consciousness of the new generation from being contaminated by capitalist ideological trends and modes of life.

In particular, our party, attaching great importance to the role of publications in the work of indoctrinating

youths and juveniles, is energetically leading the work of printing publications for the new generations.

The publications for youths and juveniles put out by our party are powerful ideological weapons for reliably fostering the growing new generations into credible inheritors of the chuche revolutionary cause who are endlessly loyal to the party and to the leader.

Even in his busy hours when leading the cause of founding the party, the nation, and the army after the liberation, the great leader advanced a profound plan for publication work for youths and juveniles, and built a publication base for youths and juveniles. Thus, he brightly illuminated the path for publications for youths and juveniles to advance in each stage of the revolutionary development.

Thanks to the immortal achievements made by the great leader in building the publications for youths and juveniles and to the refined leadership of the party for endlessly glorifying the publications, a new era opened in the work of publishing for youths and juveniless.

Our party firmly built a new combined publication and propaganda base for youths and juveniles in compliance with the demand of revolutionary development when the chuche-orientation of entire society is being extensively carried out. Our party energetically led the work of editing and printing publications so that a revolutionary turning point could be effected in this work.

In order for our youths and juveniles to have more publications, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il saw to it that circulation of publications for youths and juveniles be increased and is leading the editing of newspapers, magazines and books for youths and juveniles.

Thanks to the party's benevolence, numerous kinds of publications for youths and juveniles are published in our country, and all these publications have become good, beloved friends of youths and juveniles and students in leading their lives and good textbooks for their revolutionary education. The precious teachings and warm affection of our party are included in all publications, from picture-books to thick reference books and novels.

Indeed, thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and our party, the new generations have been excellently educated in our country and the issue of fostering the inheritors of revolution has been brilliantly resolved.

The ideological and mental state of youths and juveniles in our country is very good. The pure, spotless loyalty to the party and to the leader took firm root in the hearts of the new generations as faith. The firm will to accomplish the socialist cause to the end in firm unity with the party and the leader with one heart by upholding the chuche banner has filled the hearts of the new generations.

Cherishing only one faith, "we carry out if the party decides," youths and juveniles courageously advanced to the most difficult outposts in socialist construction, thus registering exploits. Youths and juveniles are resolved to dedicate even their lives to their revolutionary comrades, endlessly treasuring the interest of organizations and groups. Youths and juveniles are living in a sound revolutionary way by rejecting corrupt bourgeois way of life. They are the very new generation of chuche Korea fostered by our party.

It is a great pride of our party and our people to have such new generations. Because we have such reliable inheritors of the revolution, our party is strong and the future of our nation is bright.

Today it is very important and urgent task for the development of revolution to further strengthen the indoctrination work for youths and juveniles. By safeguarding and glorifying the immortal achievements made by the party in the work of fostering the inheritors of revolution, we should more excellently prepare the growing new generations so that they become the chuche-type communist revolutionaries who are endlessly loyal to the party and to the leader. Thus, we should constantly strengthen the main force of our revolution.

Increase in Consumer Goods Production Urged

SK1611113990 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0008 GMT 15 Nov 90

[NODONG SINMUN 15 November editorial: "Let Us Effect Greater Upsurges in Producing People's Consumer Goods"]

[Text] All of our people live a stable working life with jobs guaranteed by the state and a happy life without any anxieties about food, clothing, shelter, the education of their children, medical treatment, or taxation.

When we produce and supply a greater amount of good-quality people's consumer goods by thoroughly implementing the party's policy of the light industrial revolution and raise the people's standard of material and cultural living onto a higher plane, the superiority of our country's socialist system will be fully displayed in all fields of social life.

Our people will more staunchly fight to make the socialist system of our country shine, cherishing more deeply in their hearts the pride and confidence of having built the best socialism of our own type in the world.

All functionaries and workers in the light industrial field should more vigorously turn out to implement the party's policy of the light industrial revolution, cherishing deep in their hearts the honor and pride of working in an important field to improve the people's standard of living and make the superiority of our country's socialist system shine.

What is most important in drastically increasing the production of people's consumer goods is to normalize production at a high level by operating the existing light industrial plants at full capacity.

There are many light industrial plants in our country which are capable of guaranteeing the smooth production of many kinds of people's consumer goods for the people. Their production potentials are very great. When the value of these plants, which we have built by tightening our belts and living frugally under the leadership of the party, are proven, great progress can be made in producing the people's consumer goods, and the people's standard of living can be even further improved at the earliest possible date.

The plants and enterprises in the light industrial field should operate production equipment at full capacity by mobilizing all means and methods, thereby fulfilling every product indicator of production plans.

The light industrial field and other fields and units connected with it should actively solve the problem concerning raw materials and materials needed to produce people's consumer goods firmly in reliance upon the natural resources, raw materials, and materials in our country.

In particular, they should take active measures to solve the problem of raw materials and materials which are not produced or are scarce in our country; they should strictly abide by per-product unit norms of consumption; and they should actively struggle to systematically lower them, thus producing more useful and durable goods.

Equipment should be well managed to normalize production in the light industrial plants. Equipment, an important production means, is like a weapon in the army.

With the high consciousness of being country and production masters, the light industrial plant functionaries and workers should more carefully take care of equipment and make active efforts to get master of it. Also, they should further deepen and develop the campaign to create model machines of loyalty—a mass equipment management movement to follow No. 26 machine.

Production is a complicated process made through an organic combination of labor force, equipment, raw materials, and other materials. Without correct organizational and commanding work, therefore, manpower, equipment, raw materials, and other materials cannot be rationally utilized nor can production proceed well.

The light industrial functionaries should more assiduously map out production, organizational and commanding work—such as the work of planning, the work of guaranteeing materials, the location of labor forces, and equipment management—so that all plants and enterprises can normalize production at a high level.

To this end, functionaries should go down to plants, enterprises, and other production sites and solve problems in a timely manner and dovetail what should be linked, working with workers and listening to their opinions and suggestions.

A mere qualitative increase in people's consumer goods cannot meet the people's demand for consumer goods.

As economy and culture develop and the standard of material and cultural living improves, our people demand more diverse and better-quality consumer goods.

The functionaries and workers in the light industrial field and all other fields linked to it should pool their strength and wisdom in developing new kinds and types of consumer goods needed for the people's living and produce goods thoroughly in conformity with scientific and technological demands.

The present era is an age of science and technology. Modern science and technology have brought about a new advance and qualitative change in the domain of consumer goods.

The light industrial plants should more boldly conduct the work of remodeling inefficient and inaccurate outdated equipment and production processes with advanced technology.

To this end, they should correctly decide the order of priorities based on a concrete grasp of what should be remodeled using advanced technology, substantially push ahead the plan step by step, and vigorously stage the mass technical innovation campaign. By so doing, they should further increase the level of technical equipment, and realize general mechanization, automatization and widely use computers and robots in production.

The 3 August campaign for people's consumer goods that was initiated by our party has achieved great success in carrying out the light industry revolution. Upholding the historic letter recently sent by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to those participants of the national light industry, Pyongyang has further increased the household work teams and other work teams in keeping with specific conditions, and further produced various people's consumer goods.

Cities and rural communities, really bearing in mind the party's intention to launch the campaign to produce the people's consumer goods as a mass movement, should further organize household work teams and other work teams as Pyongyang has done, and produce more foodstuffs and daily miscellaneous goods by using industrial, agricultural, natural, and cultivated materials.

Also, the central industrial enterprises should further increase plants and work teams needed to produce daily necessities, and should maintain a high and steady rate of production by positively mobilizing and using inner reserves.

The positive support of various domains of the national economy is very important to effect an epoch-making increase in the production of people's consumer goods by thoroughly carrying out our party's policy of light industry revolution.

The light industry which produces the people's consumer goods is closely linked to the various domains of the national economy, including the machine, chemical, metal, agricultural, fishery industries. All domains and all units of the national economy should bear in mind that if fuels, equipment, and facilities needed for producing consumer goods and modernizing plants are not smoothly produced and guaranteed, the party's light industry is the best policy cannot be thoroughly carried out. And, they should positively support the light industry in various fields.

Further, the chemical and metallurgy fields should quickly supply fuel and equipment needed for producing consumer goods, such as synthetic fibers, synthetic resins, basic chemicals, iron materials of various sizes and qualities, and 2d metal processing goods.

To decisively effect a turn in production of the people's consumer goods within the shortest time by carrying out the light industry revolution is our party's firm desire and determination. The party organizations at every level should adhere to the party's light industry revolution and more powerfully launch a political work to arouse the party members and the working people to carry out the party's policy of the light industry revolution, thereby leading them to bring about constant innovation and advance.

In particular, administrative and economic functionaries should have high revolutionary spirit, party-minded spirit, working class spirit, and people-minded spirit. In addition, they should properly, carefully, and meticulously guide the work of plant management and operations in keeping with the specific conditions of the production of light industry goods.

Let us brilliantly carry out the party's intention to increase the level of the people's living standard within the shortest time, by powerfully turning out to effect a great upsurge in production of the people's consumer goods while upholding the party's policy of the light industry revolution.

Daily on Kim Chong-il's Reply to KCNA

SK1811133590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 16 Nov 90

[NODONG SINMUN 16 November editorial: "Let Us Uphold the Cause of the Party, Cherishing Endless Loyalty to the Party and the Leader"]

[Text] The unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks, in which the leader, the party, and the masses are firmly united, have been constantly strengthened with the advance of the revolution. This proud course has been constantly embroidered with immortal stories that make the era of the Workers' Party shine endlessly.

As has been reported already, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter from the party members of the second cell of the No. 5 Department of the Korean Central News Agency [KCNA] and sent a reply to them, thus warmly encouraging them. This news is touching our party members and workers endlessly and inciting great reactions throughout the country.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's reply letter reflects our party's firm and unshakable will to lead the struggle to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause to the end, firmly trusting the revolutionary fighters and people.

Our party is one constituting a single-hearted body with the general masses and an invincible, ever-victorious revolutionary party which accelerates the revolution and construction in reliance upon them.

Our party's traditional fighting ethos is to be encouraged by our people and to pioneer the path of the struggle in reliance upon them whenever heavy tasks are assigned to socialist construction and the enemies of the revolution are maliciously maneuvering. Because it has adhered to this principle, our party has been able to lead the revolution and construction along the ever-victorious single road without any slight turns and twists, even amid the grim whirlwinds of history.

The reply letter overflows with a steadfast will that there is nothing that cannot be accomplished as long as there are the revolutionary fighters and people endlessly loyal to the cause of the party. It also overflows with a resolute determination to surely achieve the ultimate victory of the revolution by leading the people. For this very reason, the reply letter is wholeheartedly touching our people with a great attraction.

Upholding the great party and the great leader [yongdoja], who leads the fate of the people with a warm love toward the party members and the people, is a great honor and happiness for our people.

This time the party members of a KCNA cell sent a letter showing their boundless trust in the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution and displaying our revolutionary ranks' great trait of single-hearted unity. This is a lofty act committed only by the genuine members of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Our people foresee their resplendent future from the leadership of the WPK. They cherish faith in the sure victory that as long as there remains the leadership of the party, they will have consummated the chuche revolutionary cause without fail.

Our people are a revolutionary people who have cherished the absolute loyalty of trusting and following their leader to the end in the process of pioneering the protracted and arduous path of the revolution with the party. This loyalty, which our people cherish as their faith is an ever-lasting loyalty, which grows firmer with the advance of the revolution, is an unshakable loyalty which never changes no matter what the circumstances.

Even under such circumstances as today's, in which the malicious maneuvers of imperialists continue, the revolutionary fighters united around our party are determined to advance along the single road of loyalty under the party forever. They are deeply conscious that the victory of the revolution depends entirely on the leadership of the party and the leader and the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

The letter from the party members of a KCNA cell reflects this earnest desire and unwavering faith of our people. For this reason, their act is being greatly admired by our people.

As long as there are the ranks of these loyal vanguard fighters, who resolutely defend the party and the leader and recognize the party's concepts without fail as the unconquerable fortress and bulwark, our party is powerful and the Korean revolution is ever-victorious. This is a noble truth grasped by us in today's proud realities.

The cell members of our party sent a letter this time full of loyalty and consistent with faith and obligation; and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il sent a reply letter filled with his trust in the fighters. This powerfully displays the solidity and staying power of our single-hearted unity.

The entire path of our revolution is a proud history in which the shining tradition of single-hearted unity between the leader and fighters and between the party and the people, whose relations are forged with comradely obligation and love, has been established and invariably handed down.

The epic of the great love and trust of the party and the leader toward our people has been brilliantly recorded in this glorious course. These are unforgettable stories involving the 10 party members of Nakwon, the working class of Kangson, and the grandmother of Taesong, who displayed the endless loyalty of our party members and people toward the great leader. They have luminously embroidered the history of our party.

The fact that this shining tradition of single-hearted unity, in which the party and the people fight together, trusting each other, has been handed down as it is until today, in our life in the 1990s.

Because of today's realities, we are firmly convinced that so long as our party center firmly stands at the center of the revolutionary ranks, our tradition of unity will be invariably defended. As long as there is this single-hearted unity passing from generation after generation, the ultimate victory of our revolution will be firmly guaranteed.

Grasping the outstanding leadership traits which are conscious of the people and the greatness of our party, our party members and workers are dynamically conducting the work of following the example of loyalty shown by the party members of the second cell of the No. 5 Department of KCNA.

This campaign is of great significance in enhancing the political and ideological might of our revolutionary ranks in all aspects and in effecting greater reforms in socialist construction in conformity with the demands of today's revolutionary situation.

Through this campaign in which the entire party and all people unanimously participate, the firm unity of our revolutionary ranks with a single idea and center will be strengthened and developed into a new higher stage and great changes will take place in our people's spiritual and moral traits. In addition, the invincible mettle of our party and people, who endlessly display the dignity of socialism upholding the banner of the revolution, the banner of the chuche idea, will be more powerfully demonstrated.

We should powerfully conduct the work of standardizing the model of loyalty, which has been brought to blossom in the ranks of our party in the first year of the 1990s, throughout the country on an entire party-wide scale.

All party members and workers should deeply grasp the great leadership traits of our party. An endless trust toward the people and fighters is one of the most important tokens of a fighting revolutionary party.

Only when the party of the working class has these leadership traits can it excellently discharge its mission as the guide of the revolution and lead the fate of the fatherland and the nation with the responsibility for it.

Today our people are vigorously conducting the march of the nineties, smashing all types of imperialist maneuvers and overflowing with faith and optimism. This is because our party with absolute trust in the general masses and an endlessly devoted spirit toward the revolution is leading the people at the van.

Just as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song more solidly reaffirmed his faith in the victory of the war because of the faith-filled voices of the 10 party members of Nakwon during the arduous days of the war and unfolded the grand design for the postwar reconstruction, so our party is leading with confidence the revolutionary march of our people. It foresees the resplendent future of the consummation of the chuche cause from the letter which shows the faith and obligation of revolutionary fighters.

Indeed, our party's trust in the people and fighters is matchlessly warm and great.

We should more deeply grasp the greatness of the party and the leader who have embroidered the entire course of the revolutionary struggle with popular politics mindful of the masses—the politics of love and trust. Furthermore, we should deeply comprehend the leadership traits of the party, which takes responsibility for and leads the fate and future of all revolutionary fighters who follow it and which endlessly makes their political life shine along the single path of the rewarding revolution. Thus, everyone should cherish the great revolutionary

pride and confidence in demonstrating the honor and dignity of being a true revolutionary under the great leader [yongdoja] and the great party.

Also, we should vigorously conduct the work of following the model of loyalty which has embroidered the glorious history of the loyalty of our revolutionary ranks again with proud exploits.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All party members and workers should more bravely fight to implement the party's revolutionary lines with endless loyalty to the party.

The party members of the KCNA cell, who are now widely known, are the party's true revolutionary fighters. They struggle with immaculate loyalty which never changes no matter what the circumstances and conditions. They have brought the party's conception and intention to blossom with the invariable faith that even though they live for a moment, they will live for the party, and that they will devote their lives to the party and the leader.

We realistically grasp what the attitude and stance of a fighter who upholds the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution should be like. Absolute trust in his leader and the faith of entrusting the party and the leader with his destinies to the end are the most important traits which we should follow and learn.

The way of the revolution is arduous and complicated. Without an unchangeable belief in the greatness of the leader [yongdoja], the wise nature of his leadership, and the justness of the party's policy, we cannot hew out the rewarding path of the revolution to the end nor can we make the honor of revolutionaries shine.

Today, our party is indicating the road to the victory of the revolution through its shining resourcefulness and untiring ideological and theoretical activities. It is leading with confidence our people along the road to the victory of the socialist cause through its seasoned and tested leadership.

When proceeding with the wise leadership of the glorious party center, we must possess the firm credo that we will have faith in being certainly victorious; that we will be happy and glorious because of the great party; that we have the idea of Korea being the first; and that Korea's chuche is dignified.

Whatever hardships we may face in the road of the revolution, we will only listen to the voice of our party. We must firmly adhere to the revolutionary position of our party's policy, which foresees the bright future of the revolution.

When there is consistency in upholding the party and the leader from beginning to end, when any trivial hypocrisy is unknown, and when the lofty trait of entrusting all one possesses to the leader is overflowing throughout the entire society, the political and ideological might of our revolutionary ranks will be strengthened beyond comparison.

The resolute will and faith of defending to the end the banner of the revolution and the banner of socialism according to the leadership of the party, is an important revolutionary trait. It is one which our party members and workers who are living in an era of fulfilling the revolution must possess without fail.

The loyal letter from the party members of the second cell of the No. 5 Department of KCNA says that on the red flag which we are upholding is written the glorious words, "Always go if you wish you could. We will defend the red flag."

This is indeed the faithful voice of the members of the WPK who advocate and protect the party's cause and the socialist chuche cause by sacrificing themselves.

At a time when the antisocialist maneuvers by the imperialists are being strengthened unprecedentedly, it is very important to deeply possess even further this kind of firm faith toward socialism.

We must firmly possess the correctness of the cause of our socialism, the conviction of its invincibility, and the optimism of the future of the revolution, which is moving forward under the banner of the great chuche idea.

Also, with an unyielding spirit, though it may be dampened, we must advocate and adhere to our socialist system. We must vigorously conduct the struggle of defending the gains of the revolution which were achieved through the noble blood of the patriotic forefathers of the revolution and through our people's efforts.

With the revolutionary principle and high class consciousness, all the party members and workers must always firmly oppose and denounce the ideological and cultural penetration of the imperialists. In an era of conducting the revolution, they must fulfill their work and livelihood in a revolutionary and militant way, as if they were carrying out the struggle.

Also, our party members and workers must fulfill to the end the party's line and policy from the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality. They must highly display the noble loyalty of repaying the party's great faith by putting it into practice.

Fighters should reward the party for its faith. Faith should be rewarded with faith; fidelity should be rewarded with fidelity. This is the duty of genuine revolutionary fighters. Only when we learn the truth of life for ourselves and struggle while adopting the truth as an iron-bound principle for work and living, can a genuine road be opened for us to live and conduct the revolution in a blood relationship with the leader at any time.

The revolutionary duty presented by the party and the leader is a token of faith for the revolutionary fighters. Those who have been brought up as revolutionaries under the great political belief and consideration of our party should regard it as their own noble mission and duty to safeguard and fulfill the party's line and policy to the end. In addition, they should brilliantly fulfill the party's intention by displaying boundless devotion.

All party members and the working people should unconditionally fulfill the magnificent socialist construction plan and the militant tasks given by our party to their own units and fields. They should uphold the slogan of loyalty, "Once the party is determined, we will fulfill anything."

Even alone, we should highly display the noble fighting ethos of revolutionaries who do their work as befitting masters in their revolutionary outposts. We should overflow with loyalty in causing the intention of the party and the leader to bloom.

Enhancing the roles of the party organizations at every level is an important demand in vigorously fulfilling the work of following the model of loyalty and fidelity among the party members and the working people. The party organizations at every level should widely introduce and propagandize the model of loyalty of staunchly upholding our party. In addition, they should see to it that all party members and the working people, ranging from cadres of the center to workers and peasants across the country, unanimously turn out to follow the model.

We should firmly adhere to the work of learning loyalty as important in the ideological work of inspiring loyalty and fidelity among the party members and the working people. We should press ahead with this work by closely linking the Red Flag Movement of three revolutions and the movement to follow the model of unheralded heroes.

In addition, the party organizations should press ahead with the work of following loyalty by closely adhering to the party life of the members, thereby seeing to it that all party members cherish the great dignity as the members of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and discharge their roles as vanguard fighters.

In addition, the party organizations should more firmly organize the party cell—our party's organization of each stratum—as the high revolutionary and iron-bound militant organization of revolutionary vanguards.

Today, the main forces of our revolution have been matchlessly strengthened, and a brilliant prospect for causing a great advance in socialist construction has been opened.

Let us all deeply cherish loyalty to the party and the leader and more indefatigably fight for victoriously advancing in the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause.

NODONG SINMUN Stresses Socialism, Chuche

SK1711125290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today runs a by-lined article entitled "Profound Theory on Collectivist Nature of Man Newly Expounded by the Chuche Idea".

The article says that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il proved the advantages of our socialism, the ideological foundation of which is the chuche idea, saying that it represents the collectivist nature of man. This is an ideological and theoretical feat in expounding the advantages of our socialism from a new angle on the basis of the chuche idea, the paper adds.

It quotes dear comrade Kim Chong-il as teaching:

"The chuche idea was the first to expound that man could enjoy a worthy life and fully play his creative role only in a social collective, and thus gave a new exposition of the collectivist nature of man."

The paper continues: The life of man assumes a social and collectivist feature. Accordingly, it demands that individuals of a social collective be linked together by a bond of comradely affection and that each regards the life of the collective as his and devotes himself to it. In other words, the collectivist nature of human life demands that the lives of the individuals forming collective be combined together and the lives of individuals be linked to the life of the collective. This is expressed in the desire to love the members of the collective and devote oneself to it. This fundamental requirement of human life is precisely the collectivist nature of man.

Man has a collectivist nature, first of all, because he can live a worthy life only in a social collective.

A person who endeavours with devotion and sincerity for the society and the collective and for the independence of the popular masses feels greater joy in life.

Man can live a worthy life only with the trust and under the care of the party and the leader representing the social collective, and with the trust and under the concern of the comrades and the popular masses.

Man has collectivist nature next because he can play a creative role only on the basis of collectivism.

Not by individually but by collectivist efforts can man transform the nature and the society with success and achieve independence satisfactorily.

As indicated by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the motive force of social movement is the popular masses, but their strength depends upon how collectivism is demonstrated.

The collectivist nature of man is an intrinsic attribute of man as a social being along with independence, creativity and consciousness and is the foundation on which independence, creativity and consciousness are given full play.

Independence, creativity and consciousness as social attributes are all the quality of the motive force. So they can be fully displayed only when individuals as components of the motive force are closely united as a collective and become the motive force of a unified action.

Expounding that man has collectivist nature as a social being, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il scientifically proved that it was not until the working class emerged in the historical arena that collectivism became its idea and became the predominant idea in the socialist society.

The profound exposition of the collectivist nature of man by our party is, indeed, of great importance.

The chuche-based exposition of the collectivist nature of man helped perfect a scientific understanding of the nature of man and clearly indicated the orientation and way of human transformation. It also provided a definite guideline with which to step up the revolution and construction, bring the collectivist advantanges of socialist system into full play and accomplish the cause of socialism and communism along a correct path suited to the collectivist nature of man.

Fabrication of Housing Structures Accelerated

SK1511231590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] The functionaries and builders of the Pyongyang Youth Construction Division are continuing to achieve innovations in the fabrication of housing structures.

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the party founding, the Songyo District Construction Regiment completed the fabrication of the housing structures of the No. Three Madong Building in the Second District of Tongil Street. Brilliant results have subsequently been achieved in the completion of the fabrication of the housing structures in the Hyongjaesan District Construction Regiment, the Taedong River District Construction Regiment, and the Sadong District Construction Regiment.

Currently, the builders of the divisions in this area are vigorously fabricating the housing structures for approximately 30 households every day without delay.

* Expansion of Anju Textile Factory Reported

902C0002 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Sep 90 p 1

[Article by special correspondent Yi Tuk-no: "Orlon Productivity and Continuing Expansion"]

[Text] Holding high the party's guidelines on the light industry revolution, the functionaries and working class and three revolutions team members of the Anju Orlon Textile Factory nowadays are vigorously launching a struggle to expand orlon production.

Thus, wherever you go in the factory—to the No. 1 or No. 2 spinning workshops, or the yarn twisting and dyeing workshops—you find them seething in the struggle to expand production.

Through a dynamic labor struggle of the orlon producers, urgently needed high quality orlon yarn needed for the production of various kinds of knitted ware, including knitted cloth,is pouring out of the factory.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea], pointed out as follows:

"In order to carry out the light industry revolution, we must operate the light industry factories at full capacity and normalize production at a high level."

Upholding the letter sent by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to the participants of the National Light Industry Conference, the functionaries and working class and three revolutions teams members of the Anju Orlon Textile Factory have risen up as one.

The functionaries are going out to the production sites and practically living there and driving home to the workers the guidelines of the party on the light industry revolution. And they are informing them again of the significance and importance of increasing orlon yarn production and vigorously arousing the masses to implement the guidelines.

A short while ago factory manager Comrade Sin Ki-hang and primary party committee secretary Comrade An Myong-pok went out to the No. 1 spinning workshop's spinning and reeling operations and the No. 2 spinning workshop's spinning, reeling, and plaiting operations and the yarn twisting workshop, where they vigorously launched political propaganda and economic agitation

When Comrade Yu Pok-chae of the 3d workteam of the slubbing room of the preparatory shop raised production from 3.5 tons to 5.2 tons, Comrades Pak Chun-hui and Kim Ok-nan, machine operators of the same workshop, increased their technical skill levels and are now operating 2.5 slubbing machines by themselves where in the past they operated just one.

This kind of innovation occurred continuously in the spinning workshop and the twisted yarn and dyeing workshops and all the production shops.

Thus, they achieved the innovation of conserving a larger amount of cotton and materials than before, while producing much more orlon yarn than previously.

In the factory, the higher the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm becomes, the more they are seeing to the organization and direction of the struggle to increase orlon production in a revolutionary manner.

They are particularly putting their energy into improving facilities management and technical management and guaranteeing the full operation of all facilities in the factory.

On the basis of a direct, anatomical inquiry into the condition of each of the facilities, the functionaries regularized repair and maintenance work and turned tremendous attention to the work of increasing the level of technical expertise of the machinists.

In the work of facilities maintenance, Comrades Kim Hye-sim and Han Yong-suk, spooling workers of the yarn twisting workshop, and Comrades Kim Son-hui and Kim Sun-nam, spinning workers of the No. 2 spinning workshop, are setting an exceptional example.

The working class of this factory is turning out more high quality orlon yarn and making continuous innovations in order to send it to light industry factories in good time.

South Korea

Bush, Gorbachev, Kaifu 1991 Visits Disclosed

SK1811081690 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] It was learned on 18 November that U.S. President George Bush will visit Korea next March.

A high-ranking government official said: "I understand that President Bush also will visit Korea when he visits Japan next March. Through summit talks with President No Tae-u, President Bush will reaffirm the friendly alliance between the two countries, and also discuss cooperation between the two countries in connection with changes in the situation on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia and other pending issues, including the trade issue."

The official added: "In particular, President Bush will extensively exchange opinions with President No Tae-u, clarifying the U.S. side's stand on Korean-U.S. security cooperation and relations between the two countries now that diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union have been established."

It has been estimated that President Bush's visit to Korea will be of great significance to the situation on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia, because rapid progress will be made in Korean-Soviet relations as a result of President No's visit to the Soviet Union this year, and particularly because Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu and Soviet President Gorbachev are expected to visit Korea before or after this visit.

Another government official disclosed that "it has been virtually decided that Prime Minister Kaifu will visit Korea next January, and that President Gorbachev will visit next April" and predicted that "when President Bush's visit to Korea is added, the heads of the United States, Japan, and the Soviet Union will make unprecedented, successive visits to Korea early next year. This will greatly affect the Korean issue and the situation around the Korean peninsula."

Revealing that "accordingly, the government is exploring ways to actively counter the three powers' visits to Korea in a multifaceted manner, and that on the other hand, it will positively use their visits to improve North-South relations and establish a peaceful order in Northeast Asia, with the Korean peninsula at the center," the official added that "the government believes the three leaders' visits to Korea in particular can serve as decisive occasions to expedite cross-recognition by the four powers through the mutual recognition of separate entities by the North and South." [passage omitted]

Gorbachev Said Trying To Arrange N-S Summit

SK1911082190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is trying to arrange a summit between the presidents of South and North Korea, a Korean newspaper said Monday.

Genrikh Kireyev, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Socialist Countries of Asia Administration, was in Pyongyang on Nov. 12-13 to explain Gorbachev's summit idea, the KOOKMIN ILBO quoted an unidentified South Korean official as saying.

After political consultations, Kireev met ranking North Korean Government officials to discuss the matter and their responses were affirmative. Gorbachev's proposal was then conveyed to President Kim Il-song, the daily said.

Whether the summit, proposed by President No Tae-u and recently accepted by Kim, comes off at an earlier date than commonly guessed thanks to Gorbachev's efforts is a matter of keen speculation, the daily said.

"Through various diplomatic channels available, it has been confirmed that Gorbachev will reveal his will to mediate the No-Kim meeting during his talks with No," it quoted the unnamed official as saying. "The Soviet side, which has already completed paving the ground for the inter-Korean summit, is ready to get down to propelling it as soon as the Korean Government gives its agreement."

"There was an unofficial explanation by a Soviet official that the Soviet position is based upon Gorbachev's recognition that establishing stability on the Korean peninsula through a summit was the first priority for the smooth realization of Soviet policy toward East Asia," he said.

Extensive efforts to mend Moscow-Pyongyang relations, in which noticeable cracks appeared soon after Moscow-Seoul ties were normalized in September, have paid off to a considerable extent, the paper quoted the source as saying.

No Tae-u Envisages N-S Summit Talks Soon

SK1611142390 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] (Seoul TANJUG/YONHAP) When President No Tae-u was interviewed by Yugoslavia's official news agency TANJUG on 10 November, he said that the inter-Korean summit talks, which he envisages will be realized in the near future, will build up a basis for the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

President No then added that through the inter-Korean summit talks, the basic principles of all the pending issues relating to the solution of the issues of the Korean peninsula will be discussed, and that this could lead to an agreement for the fundamental approach to the reunification on the Korean peninsula.

N, S To Hold Preliminary Meet Prior to Talks

SK1711040990 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] This morning, in our side's area of the Peace House in Panmunjom, both sides of North and South Korea held a responsible liaison officers' contact and reached an agreement in principle on holding preliminary talks to regulate the draft of the written agreement which will be adopted in the third round of the North-South High-Level Talks.

It has been learned that in today's contact, both sides agreed that the preliminary talks will be called the working-level delegates' contact and that three delegates from each side will participate in the contact.

It has also been learned that Yi Chin-chol, vice minister of the Economic Planning Board; Yim Tong-won, director of the Institute for Security Affairs; and Kim Yong-hwan, responsible liaison officer, will be appointed as our side's delegates, and that An Pyong-su, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Choe U-chin, the Foreign Ministry's ambassador-at-large; and Choe Pong-chun, responsible liaison officer, will be appointed as the North side's delegates.

North Wants Inspection of U.S. Nuclear Forces

SK1711014790 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—North Korea has called for simultaneous inspections of its nuclear development facilities and nuclear weapons of the U.S. forces in South Korea as one of the preconditions for meeting the international demand for on-site inspections under the formula of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a leading Japanese newspaper reported Friday.

In its dispatch from New York, the Yomiuri Shimbun said that Ho Chong, North Korea's permanent observer to the United Nations, proposed that Pyongyang should be assured of the U.S. guarantee that the nuclear weapons in the South will not pose a threat to the North as another precondition.

Ho did not mention the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons from South Korea in connection with the acceptance of the international demand for on-site inspections but he became the first North Korean official to make a request for simultaneous inspections, showing that the North has no intention of agreeing to the safeguard accord of the IAEA, the paper commented.

Ho also said that North Korea will not make haste in improving relations with the United States if Washington set preconditions for that end. He referred to the remarks made by Richard Solomon, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Pacific and Asia affairs, last month that the North's acceptance of the IAEA demand would be key to improving relations between Washington and Pyongyang.

U.S. Urged To Be Sincere in SOFA Talks

SK1811144290 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Nov 90 p 3

[Article by reporter Yi Chae-ho from the "Focal Point" column: "An Abrupt Shift in U.S. Attitude Is Feared To Fuel 'Anti-U.S. Sentiment'"]

[Text] The ROK-U.S. negotiations over revising the Status of Forces Agreement [SOFA], which have continued for nearly two years, are now undergoing difficulties in the final stage because Korea and the United States find it difficult to narrow their differences on the controversial issue of expanding jurisdiction over criminal trials.

The United States in recent months has made it clear that it cannot accept the Korean Government's demand that its jurisdiction over criminal charges against U.S. soldiers be expanded. The United States, which was willing to make drastic concessions as recently as last August and September, has abruptly changed its attitude in the final stage of negotiations. The United States is reported to have insisted on concluding the revision of the SOFA agreement without changing anything in the agreement's original terms, if possible. On the whole, the U.S. position as such is very different from the position of our government, which has concentrated on the negotiations over the revision on the assumption that the SOFA is a model case of the unfair relations between Korea and the United States.

Exactly why the United States has changed its attitude so abruptly remains unknown. However, it is easy to assume that the United States has deep-seated distrust of

the Korean criminal procedures as a whole. Relevant Korean officials believe that a sort of prejudice and arrogance may have influenced the U.S. decision, that "the United States cannot allow its beloved sons to be tried in Korea, which is still a backward country when it comes to human rights."

A common view of the SOFA, which was signed in 1966, is that it stands out as the most unfair agreement in view of international laws and norms. This being the case, a revision of this agreement has been regarded more as an effort to recover sovereign rights than to mete out fair punishment to the criminals.

A survey of the jurisdiction over the criminal trials, the issue at stake, explains why to a large extent. In the case of a U.S. soldier stationed in Korea committing crimes, he is in principle to be punished after being tried by a criminal court in Korea—the host nation—according to the Korean criminal codes. However, because the American soldier is in Korea for its defense based on the Korea-U.S. Treaty of Mutual Defense, he is entitled to an assortment of considerations and conveniences. Nevertheless, the considerations and conveniences he is entitled to cannot go beyond the basic framework of the international norms or laws.

This notwithstanding, the jurisdiction defined in the SOFA currently in force is above common sense and principles as such. For one reason or another, U.S. soldiers who have committed crimes are spared the investigation and trial in the Korean court. The case in point is Article 22 in the SOFA (memorandum) which stipulates that Korea "automatically waives the jurisdiction over the criminal charges."

This article stipulates that "the U.S. military authority has the jurisdiction over crimes committed by U.S. soldiers, unless the Korean Government decides that its exercise of jurisdiction over the case is particularly important." What is more, even in such cases, the jurisdiction over the crimes committed by U.S. soldiers will automatically go to the U.S. military authority, unless the Korean Government insists on exercising its jurisdiction over the case in a letter signed by the Korean Minister of Justice within 15 days from the day the crimes were committed. The article also stipulates that whether the U.S. soldiers committed crimes while on duty or not is to be determined not by Korean judicial officials, but by U.S. generals according to Article 22, Clause 3 (minutes agreed upon). Article 22, Clause 5 even states that the Korean law enforcement office cannot take into custody criminal U.S. soldiers unless the crimes are related to the national security of Korea.

Also, according to the Article 22, Clause 10 (memorandum), the Korean law enforcement officials cannot pursue U.S. soldiers if they enter U.S. military facilities or districts controlled by U.S. military authorities after committing crimes, as the Korean law enforcement officials are banned from even searching these facilities or districts. Going one step further, the article states that the Korean prosecutors' office cannot make an appeal against criminal U.S. soldiers if they are not convicted at the first trial. Such conditions in effect prevent the Korean side from exercising its jurisdiction over crimes committed by U.S. soldiers from the start.

A Foreign Ministry document submitted to the National Assembly for review says a total of 16,666 crimes were committed by U.S. soldiers during 1988-89. Of these figures, 12,701 cases were ones over which the Korean Prosecutors' Office was entitled to exercise its jurisdiction, but only 61 cases were tried by the Korean Prosecutor's Office, a mere 0.56 percent on record. This is due in part to the lack of active decisions by our government in not exercising its jurisdiction, as much to the definitions in the SOFA that keep our government from trying the criminal U.S. soldiers.

This is why our government has been pressing for a revision of the agreement to delete the articles on the automatic waiver of jurisdiction over crimes, to extend the period during which our government can exercise its jurisdiction, to broaden the areas of crime in which our government can exercise its jurisdiction, and to attain the right to make appeals against criminal U.S. soldiers if they are not convicted at the first trial.

There is more than one reason why the articles defining the jurisdiction should be changed. Ever since the SOFA was signed, there have been enormous changes in relations between Korea and the United States. The two countries, which were in a vertical relationship of an aid-donor and an aid-receiver at the time the SOFA was signed, stand now on an equal footing, namely on the footing of partnership, as referred to by the United States. In ROK-U.S. security relations, too, our side's burdensharing has relatively increased and is expected to keep rising in the future.

In 1991, our side is expected to pay as much as $150 million as direct upkeep for the U.S. troops stationed in Korea. At the ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting held in Washington, the two countries are reported to have agreed to sign a Wartime Host Nation's Support Agreement. According to this agreement, Korea will provide logistical support for U.S. troops in wartime. Despite such changes in relations between the two countries, the SOFA remains unchanged. Those concerned unanimously agree that the SOFA which was signed 24 years ago almost unilaterally, and the conditions that defined the jurisdiction in particular, are not sufficient to deal with crimes committed nowadays by U.S. soldiers.

Of course, our country has very limited leverage with which to influence the U.S. attitude if the United States stands firmly in its position. The government is reported to be studying a way of persuading the United States to change its position on the revision of the SOFA by linking the SOFA with our increased share of the defense burden. But the government knows that it is not an easy undertaking. The question is how profoundly the United States understands that the SOFA is part of the Korean

people's anti-U.S. sentiment and how to deal with it. It is hoped that the United States shows sincere consideration in keeping this issue from becoming another seed of dispute between the two countries.

Defense Minister Remarks on 'Team Spirit'

SK1811042690 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 17 Nov 90 p 2

[Correspondent Yi Kye-song from Washington]

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 November (the morning of 16 November Korean local time), Defense Minister Yi Chong-ku said: "There was no discussion of whether or not to conduct the 'Team Spirit' exercise next year at the annual ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting. Nor did we discuss whether or not to scale down its size. The Defense Ministry's principled stand is that this exercise should not be used as a trump card in negotiations with North Korea."

In a get-together with the reporters at the end of the meeting with the United States, Minister Yi said: "We can, however, study the possibility of modifying the exercise through close consultation with the United States if North Korea show some visible changes."

Minister Yi continued: "With part of the intelligence gathering equipment owned by U.S. troops stationed in Korea gone in the wake of the cuts in U.S. defense budget and the development in the Persian Gulf, our intelligence gathering capabilities have been weakened. So, I asked the United States for technical assistance to help build up our own ability to gather intelligence on North Korea."

Minister Yi paid a visit to the White House at 1000 on the morning of 16 November (0000 Korean local time on 17 November) and conveyed President No Tae-u's personal letter to President Bush.

More on Defense Minister Interview

SK1811041090 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 17 Nov 90 p 2

[Press interview with Defense Minister Yi Chong-ku in the National Press Building in Washington on 16 November by unidentified Korean reporters]

[Text] [Reporter] Don't you think that $150 million which we agreed to share for U.S. troops in Korea next year is burdensome to us?

[Yi Chong-ku] The people of our nation may think so in general. However, as for defense expenditure, we should not think that we are losing to the United States. What is important is the appropriate level. We agreed on this amount because we considered it as an appropriate level for maintaining the security on the Korean peninsula together with the United States. Even after 1992, we expect the demand for increasing the amount of sharing the defense expenditure. We should understand this issue from the standpoint of defending our land by ourselves.

[Reporter] Did you express regret to Defense Secretary Cheney in connection with the next-generation fighter project?

[Yi] I did not discuss this issue with him in detail. We comprehensively discussed the issue of logistic support and the issue of technological cooperation in defense industry. Secretary Cheney expressed the hope that we purchase the U.S.-made weapons to the extent possible.

[Reporter] What was the success of the talks?

[Yi] As all of you know well, the United States is disturbed with the Persian Gulf situation. Despite this, defense ministers of the two nations met each other for the security on the Korean peninsula. Thus, the meeting itself is significant. The reconfirmation of U.S. commitment for Korea's security is an expression that the U.S. will not tolerate provocations on the Korean peninsula. This is indeed an important result of the talks. The misunderstanding on pending military issues between the ROK and the United States was completely removed with these talks.

[Reporter] It was learned that the ROK side took the initiative in working out a plan for second-stage reduction of U.S. troops in Korea. Is this true?

[Yi] This is a very important issue. Both the ROK and the United States reconfirmed that unless there is a clear indication that tensions on the Korean peninsula are relaxed, no change should take place in the position of the U.S. troops in Korea. Such reconfirmation is the expression of the will of the two nations.

[Reporter] According to the joint statement, the United States agreed to support the ROK Armed Forces in enhancing their intelligence capabilities. What specific sectors does the support refer to?

[Yi] Part of the intelligence assets of the U.S. troops in Korea was recently moved out. In addition, additional withdrawal of such assets is expected due to the Middle East issue. In order to make up the void caused by withdrawal of intelligence assets, the United States will support the training of staff and members required for realizing our own early warning system with our own strength and will give us technological support for this.

[Reporter] Does the plan for forward-moving improvement of the "Team Spirit" exercise mean the reduction of its scale?

[Yi] No. We have never discussed the plan for curtailment of next year's exercise. This issue should not be linked to the North-South dialogue. Needless to say, there is the possibility for reduction according to the good results of the North-South dialogue but this exercise should not be used as a "card" for dialogue.

Choe Views China's UN Stance, U.S. Pressure

SK1711004090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said yesterday that the government has not been informed by China that it would veto South Korea's entry into the United Nations. He also denied that the U.S. government warned of reprisals against Korea if it fails to open widely its argricultural market.

During a news briefing at his office, Choe brushed aside a local newspaper report that Beijing had notified Seoul of a plan to exercise its veto to block U.N. membership for Seoul only. China has not made clear its stance on the issue, avoiding either yes or no, the minister said.

He described as groundless news reports that there is friction between Korea and the United States regarding market openings. Several vernacular dailies reported that Korea-U.S. relations are facing serious difficulties because of the increasing U.S. pressure to open Korean markets. They said U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon filed a protest against the so-called frugality campaign under way in the country, charging that it is intended to curb imports. Despite their differences on some issues including the opening of the Korean agricultural market, the two countries enjoy good relations, Choe contended.

During a meeting with Solomon Thursday, Choe said he explained to the U.S. official about the difficulty of opening the agricultural market and called for U.S. and international understanding. He also raised the issue of the anticonsumption drive to correct possible misunderstanding, Choe said.

Choe said Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu had said he would visit Korea at an early date when he was invited by No last spring and by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun more recently. But Seoul and Tokyo have not yet set the date for his visit, Choe said. A Japanese daily recently reported that Kaifu would visit Seoul in January.

Spokesman Discusses No's Planned USSR Trip

SK1811030390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 90 pp 1, 4

[Text] President No Tae-u will visit Moscow for talks with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in the middle of next month, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong announced yesterday. Gorbachev has sent a personal letter and invited No to visit Moscow this year, and No accepted the invitation, Yi said.

The letter was conveyed to No by V.A. Medvedev of the Soviet Presidential Council, who arrived in Seoul Friday leading a 14- member delegation.

The schedule and other matters about No's Moscow trip will be decided through negotiations between the two countries, the spokesman said. Diplomatic sources predicted that no will embark on his Moscow visit between Dec. 17 and 22.

The sources said a group of officials will be dispatched to the Soviet Union this week to make preparations for the presidential trip.

The Moscow meeting will be the second summit between No and Gorbachev. They first met in San Francisco June 4. Yi said topics of the summit will include ways to advance reconciliation between South and North Korea and reduce tension on the Korean peninsula. During No's visit to the Soviet Union, he said, the two countries will also conclude a number of accords, including an investment guarantee pact, for the promotion of bilateral ties.

"No's summit with Gorbachev will provide a crucial momentum to further develop bilateral ties and promote peace and security on the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia as a whole," the spokesman said. Seoul and Moscow set up diplomatic ties Sept. 30, normalizing relations which had been suspended for 86 years.

Accepting Gorbachev's invitation, No expressed hope that the Soviet leader will visit Seoul in return sometime next year, Yi said. Yi said he believes that Gorbachev's visit to Seoul will also be realized. He noted that No and Gorbachev had agreed in principle to push exchange visits when they met in San Francisco. Yi indicated that inter-Korean relations will be high on the agenda of the Moscow summit.

"The summit will be a very important occasion to help secure peace on the Korean peninsula, improve inter-Korean relations and ultimately realize national reunification," he stated. "The summit will also help prepare concrete frameworks to develop solid cooperative ties between the two countries in every field," he added.

Solidified ties between Seoul and Moscow will help advance normalization of relations between Seoul and Beijing, the spokesman observed. Seoul and Beijing have exchanged trade offices, but have yet to agree on full diplomatic ties.

"Because of such crucial political implications, we have decided to advance No's Moscow visit," Yi said, commenting on some criticism of the President making an overseas trip at this time of political difficulties at home. No had been expected to visit the Soviet Union next spring. "Domestic politics is an important matter," the spokesman said, "but we have accepted Gorbachev's invitation, because very significant national tasks are involved in the summit."

Meeting over lunch at Chongwadae, Medvedev conveyed to No Gorbachev's personal regards, Yi said. Other attendants at the meeting included Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, Chief of Staff to the President No Chae-pong, Kim Chong-in, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, and Kim Chong-whi, presidential assistant for foreign and national security affairs.

Via Medvedev, Gorbachev also conveyed "constructive views" on major issues of bilateral concern, including the question of improving inter-Korean relations and reducing tension on the Korean peninsula, the spokesman said. Medvedev met privately with Gorbachev prior to his departure for Seoul, and exchanged views on ways to further develop Seoul-Moscow relations, Yi said. Medvedev told No that Moscow supports efforts for joint entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations and improvement of inter-Korean ties, the spokesman said.

Earlier in the day, the Soviet met Foreign Minister Choe at Choe's office and hoped for bilateral cooperation in economic and scientific fields for development of Siberia and other Far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. He told Choe that the Soviet government will try to form favorable conditions for Korean businesses to participate in projects for the development of the region. Medvedev also pledged Soviet help for persuading North Korea to give up its idea of sharing a U.N. seat with the South and to join the United Nations along with the South for separate membership.

"We shall do our best to solve the Korean question in a realistic way," the official was quoted as telling Choe after being briefed by Choe on the ongoing inter-Korean disputes over their U.N. membership. Choe and Medvedev agreed to conclude necessary accords on economic cooperation soon to facilitate cooperation projects. Minister Choe asked the Soviet to convey his hope for Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's early Seoul visit, the spokesman said.

No: USSR Trip 'Turning Point' for Stability

SK1911054190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0511 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u has called his visit to the Soviet Union next month an important turning point for the establishment of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia. No, in a budget address read to the National Assembly by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun Monday, said he was sure that his visit to Moscow would give a crucial momentum to developing bilateral relations and mutual cooperation.

No said South and North Korea should join the United Nations side by side and declare that it is a temporary measure until the halves of Korea are a unified nation, lessening the likelihood of armed conflict on the peninsula and ensuring sincere discussions on reunification.

This would eventually produce a chance for peaceful reunification of the peninsula, he said, promising to maintain a consistent policy toward North Korea and make steady efforts with patience to realize substantial improvement in inter-Korean relations by reducing gaps and inducing agreements through high-level talks.

Touching on China, No said the agreement Oct. 20 to establish trade offices would lift Korean-Chinese relations one step higher and advance the full normalization of relations.

The president said he hoped the ruling and opposition parties would compromise in the National Assembly on the details of local autonomy. The government is preparing for the implementation of local autonomy by strengthening local administrations and fostering local treasuries, he said.

The chief executive forecast that the Korean economy will grow 7 percent next year, compared with this year's 8-9 percent, due to hardships such as oil price hikes and the Uruguay Round trade negotiations. The basic task of economic policies next year will be economic stability, fostering growth and strengthening the ability to cope with market opening, he said. No forecast a 2 billion-U.S.-dollar current account deficit next year, the same as this year, if exports continue recovering as they have done since June. He said the budget he proposed for 1991 of 27.18 trillion won (38.28 billion dollars) was 19.8 percent higher than this year's budget.

Implications of No's Trip Viewed

SK1811030090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 90 p 2

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Kim Hye-won]

[Text] The planned Moscow visit by President No Tae-u next month will surely be one of the most important events in Korea-Soviet relations but its significance extends far beyond the bilateral relations, political analysts say.

The symbolic event will likely affect not only the South-North Korean relations but also the Korea-Chinese relations, thus bringing about a new political order in Northeast Asia, they said.

Seoul officials expect No's Moscow trip would be a further setback for North Korea and significantly change inter-Korean relations. They say various inter-Korean exchanges which have been occurring during the last few months including the first and second rounds of South-North premiers' talks were helped by the improving Seoul-Moscow relations, which were culminated by the No-Gorbachev summit in San Francisco in June.

The Soviet pressure on the North has worked, they say. President No will likely seek further Soviet help for inducing reconciliation between the two Koreas when he meets with Gorbachev, the officials say. Gorbachev will not likely reject No's request as the stability and peace on the Korean peninsula also coincides with Soviet interests.

They also expect the President's Moscow trip to bring about positive effects on the development of Seoul-Beijing relations. Beijing officials are reportedly closely watching the changes in Seoul-Moscow relations, while

still limiting their contacts with Seoul mainly to economic fields. The rapid development in Seoul-Moscow relations, however, will help Beijing officials to improve ties with Seoul without feeling sorry for Pyongyang. Seoul officials argue that China cannot but change ultimately because it cannot ignore very long a new order in East Asia, which is to be brought about by new Korea-Soviet relations.

President No's Moscow trip will also accelerate the pace of the development in Seoul-Moscow relations, they say. As the Soviet move for fast development in relations with Korea is much motivated from its economic needs, the Soviet side is expected to hasten the negotiations on economic cooperation during No's trip. Visiting Soviet Presidential Council member Vadim A. Medvedev, during a meeting with foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung yesterday, expressed hope for cooperation with Korea especially in economic and scientific fields, pledging that the Soviet government would try its best in forming favorable conditions for Korean businesses. Seoul and Moscow agreed to sign six pacts in August, three of which have been already initialed.

They are also expected to conclude negotiations on Korea's economic aid to the Soviet Union soon. It was reported that the Seoul government is considering some $2.5 billion to $3 billion in loans to Moscow but no detailed projects have been fixed.

But critics are also quick to point out some problems. They say No's Moscow trip would only increase Seoul's economic burden when the national economy is not in very good shape. The problem of economic cooperation is the only pending issue between Seoul and Moscow and therefore, No's visit would only advance our economic assistance to the country, they say. The critics charge that No's trip is not timely considering the complex domestic political situation. It is the time for the President to tackle the domestic issue rather than to make an overseas trip without any practical mission, they say.

Anyway, observers predict, the President will strongly demand that the Soviet Union stop supply of advanced arms to North Korea. No also is expected to urge Gorbachev to exercise his influence to force North Korea to sign nuclear safeguard agreements and to open up its society.

Soviet Envoy Comments on UN Membership Issue

SK1811021390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Nov 90 p 2

[Text] A top Soviet government official has described North Korea's idea of sharing one United Nations seat by Seoul and Pyongyang as "difficult" to realize.

Vadim Medvedev, a Presidential Council member, told Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung yesterday that Moscow supports the UN principle of universality in which all countries, who live up to the UN Charter and wish to join it, are eligible for membership, officials present at their session said.

He, however, reserved to give a clear-cut commitment to whether the Soviet Union will cast a veto against Seoul's bid for a UN seat, when Choe listed the reasons why Seoul has pursued and deserves the membership. Choe maintained that it is desirable for both Seoul and Pyongyang to be admitted to the world body simultaneously. But the No Tae-u administration is considering applying for a seat ahead of Pyongyang to stimulate it out of isolation, cashing in on its thawing relations with the Soviet Union and China, two longtime allies of the communist Kim Il-song regime.

Medvedev was quoted by Na Won-chan, director general for European affairs at the Foreign Ministry, as saying it seems "difficult" to materiali[illegible] the North Korean formula of alternate representation by the South and the North at the UN with only one seat. He categorically refused Choe's request for Soviet influence on North Korea so that it may turn toward openness and reform and assume a sincere attitude in inter-Korean dialogue.

"We shall do our best to solve the Korea question in a realistic way. We have long had friendly relations with North Korea and abide by the policy of non-interference in domestic affairs," he was quoted as telling the foreign minister through his English-speaking interpreter.

In the 35-minute talk, he hoped for cooperation between the capaitalist South and the Soviet Union in economic and scientific sectors and vowed to create a favorable environment for Korean investment in Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

Choe cautiously replied without making any formal promises that many Korean enterprises are seeking cooperation with Soviet partners and advised him to meet as many businessmen as possible.

Seoul Not Opposed to Pyongyang-Taipei Ties

SK1611142590 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Nov 90 p 2

[Text] (Hong Kong YONHAP) Hong Kong's daily, XINGDAO RIBAO, on 12 November reported that ROK Ambassador to Taiwan Han Chol-su said that the ROK is not opposed to the development of relations between Taiwan and North Korea so long as it does not cause damage to the ROK.

Commenting on the remarks by a Taiwanese lawmaker that North Korea will issue North Korean entry visas to the Taiwanese people through a joint venture travel agent it will establish in Macao, he said that the ROK Embassy in Taipei verifies the truth of this report and that he personally thinks that the time is not yet appropriate for North Korea to develop its relations with Taiwan.

He then went on to say that the ROK is not opposed to the development of relations between Taiwan and North Korea in economic and trade fields, so long as it does not cause damage to the ROK, and he added that the ROK is closely watching the possibility of the development of relations between Taiwan and North Korea.

Ambassador Han then said that as the ROK keeps the Taiwanese Government fully apprised in advance of moves in its relations with China, and likewise Taiwan keeps the ROK informed of its relations with North Korea in advance.

China Reportedly Suspends Aid to North

SK1711010190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Nov 90 p 2

[Text] Hong Kong (YONHAP)—North Korea is extremely worried that China would follow the example of the Soviet Union, which has established full diplomatic relationship with South Korea, Hong Kong-based South China Morning Post reported Friday.

The strained relationship between Pyongyang and Beijing has revealed itself in a series of meetings between the two traditional allies, particularly North Korean President Kim Il-song's recent secret visit to Shenyang.

China, suffering from chronic budget deficit, reportedly made it clear that it would no longer be able to provide economic aid to North Korea.

The report cited the reason for China's suspension of aid to the North Korea as Pyongyang's failure to make economic reform and lack of significant progress in the South-North unification talks.

PRC, Soviet Ministers Invited to Meetings

SK1911030790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea plans to invite the Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers to attend the 47th general meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) in Seoul April 1-10 next year, Foreign Ministry sources said Monday.

The government will use the occasion to discuss establishing formal diplomatic ties with China, the sources said. "South Korea, chairnation of the Seoul ESCAP, has discussed their invitation to Seoul with the secretary-general of ESCAP's Bangkok-based headquarters, Shah Kibria, since last September and decided to include Qian Qichen of China and Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union among some 10 foreign ministers to be invited to the Seoul meeting," one of the the sources said. The Seoul ESCAP will be attended by representatives of 48 member nations.

Invitations will be sent out from early next month under the signatures of Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chun and Kibria.

"In the past, the Chinese and the Soviet Governments have sent deputy foreign ministers to attend most of the ESCAP assemblies. The theme of the Seoul ESCAP is 'industrial restructuring in the Asia-Pacific region,' however, which is of high interest to China and the Soviet Union," the source said. "Attendance of the foreign ministers of the two biggest socialist nations is highly probable if Seoul makes diplomatic efforts to invite them to Seoul through our embassy in Moscow and the trade representative to be established soon in Beijing," the source said.

Korea will emphasize the importance of early establishment of formal diplomatic ties with China for substantial improvement in bilateral relations and peace on the Korean peninsula if the Chinese foreign minister visits Seoul, according to the sources.

The meeting will be a major turning point for improvement of bilateral relations, just as a meeting with the Soviet Union. Seoul and Moscow opened diplomatic relations following a meeting between Choe and Shevardnadze in New York Sept. 30.

The ESCAP session will be attended by some 900 representatives of 48 member nations, including the United States, Japan, Britain and France, and 100 specialized U.N. agencies.

Japanese Military Buildup, Regional Role Viewed

SK1911023190 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 Nov 90 p 3

[Unattributed editorial: "Japan: In Search of a Way to Become a Superpower Through Military Means"]

[Text] There is a feeling that the official interest and concern displayed by our defense authorities regarding the strengthening of Japan's military power is indeed late in coming. The "1990 Defense White Paper" released by the Ministry of National Defense (MND) on 8 November contains the analysis that Japan's increased defense capability is emerging as a new variable in the triangular defense system between the ROK, U.S., and Japan and would have a major influence on the national defense policies of all the Northeast Asian countries.

Japan's military build-up has already become an object of concern among Asia and her neighboring countries for some time. Japan created the "Police Reserve Force" in 1950, and in the forty years since it began to acquire an autonomous defense system, Japan has steadily bolstered its defense capability to the point of becoming a military state along world standards. Japan, through its defense budget, weapons capabilities, and overall war fighting potential, has equipped itself with an offensive capability comparable to England, France, and Germany ranking just below the U.S. and USSR.

The only elements absent from Japan's inventory are aircraft carriers and nuclear weapons. Aside from that, it is well known throughout the world that Japan is fiercely competing as a world military power. Having begun the independent development of weapons in 1966, Japan has reached the stage of world-class, state of the art performance in electronic weapons, guided missiles, naval vessels, and electronics.

Particularly in the area of naval power, Japan is so overwhelmingly strong that one could extol the "Japan Islands as an unsinkable aircraft carrier theory." The Japanese Navy already possesses the capability to patrol one thousand nautical miles of waters connecting the Philippines and Guam. Japan's original concept of a strategy limited strictly to self-defense [chonsu pangui] has already been scrapped. Their operational sphere has extended beyond the Japanese Islands to include the Pacific Ocean, and Japan's flaunting of their intimidating position as a blue-water navy is well known.

Accordingly, what we must first bear in mind in confronting this reality is that Japan's defense policy is always established and developed taking into consideration the situation on the Korean peninsula. Even Japan's "1990 Defense White Paper" released in September 1990 concludes "The situation on the Korean peninsula is, as before, unstable and fluid," demanding that Japan develop its own countermeasures to handle this situation. It is no exaggeration to state that Japan's defense structure encompasses the Korean peninsula as well as all of Asia.

The next item to keep in mind, as can be seen in the aftershocks of the "UN Peace Cooperation Bill," is that Japan's military power possesses a new degree of flexibility which allows Japan to intervene deeply in international affairs. After achieving their national goals of becoming an economic and political superpower, the next in Japan's three-stage national strategy that they are tenaciously attempting to fulfill is to become a military superpower. Regardless of Japan's proclamation that it is a peaceful state, its military power is showing an opposite trend of overseas expansionism.

We must finally bear in mind that the U.S. is both pressing for and assisting Japan's military buildup. The U.S. established a plan of utilizing Japan as their "surrogate country" in Asia and pursued this policy during the 1980's. Now the U.S. is tasting the sweet rewards of this policy. A comprehensive analysis of this situation gives the impression that the time has come when we must thoroughly consider our own national measures to deal with Japan's increasing military power.

* New Rules on Military Duties, Barracks Life

* Political Activities Prohibited

902C0331A Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
11 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] In the future, military political activities such as being forced to either support or oppose a particular political party or a candidate will be strictly prohibited. Furthermore, superiors' orders will be strictly limited to duty related ones.

The new military rules and regulations will prohibit the use of cruel acts in the military compound such as assaults or harsh words and will establish a new system of handling hardships that soldiers encounter while performing their duties.

The Defense Ministry sent a final revised bill of the rules on military duties (presidential decree, six chapters and 43 articles in total) and of the rules of military barracks life (Defense Ministry order, 12 chapters and 107 articles in total) to the Office of Legislation.

The Defense Ministry, however, decided to implement the revised rules on arms usage, which the ministry originally intended to add to the revised rules on military duties, in the martial law, which is a higher law than the rules and regulations.

The new rules on military duties and on the military barracks life will be a law effective 1 October, which is Military Day, after the deliberation of the Office of Legislation and the approval of the cabinet.

The revised bill of rules on military duties clearly limits the definition of an order to "orders related to duties," from the old definition specified as an "expression of opinion that superiors instruct subordinates."

Furthermore, orders that are not related to military duties and are against the law cannot be issued and those who issue the orders shall be responsible for the execution of the orders.

Furthermore, in the revised bill the word "absolutely" has been omitted from the current rules and regulations which state, "must absolutely obey the orders," and room has been provided for not obeying unlawful and improper orders.

The revised bill prohibits the following activities: becoming a member of political parties and political organizations, supporting or opposing a particular political party or political organization, acting to make a particular candidate or political party win or lose in an official election, and being forced to vote yes or no in various elections.

The revised bill added assaults, harsh words, and cruel acts, which originated from the Japanese military during their occupation of Korea, to an article that specifies the prohibition of personal restriction. The new bill also specifies that in case such an act occurs the superiors shall be held responsible.

In the new bill, various reporting activities related to the enrollment of the military, their transfer, and their discharge have been substantially simplified. The new bill has also provided a means to complain to superiors and resolve various hardships in military life by establishing a system of alleviating hardships.

Furthermore, the new bill has established new rules for a monthly one day physiological leave for military women, three months leave before being discharged for long-term service military, and monetary compensation for unused leave due to official duties.

* Focus on Democratization

902C0331B Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
11 Sep 90 p 22

[Article by Yi Kye-song]

[Text] The major features of the new bill on rules and regulations of military duties and barracks life revised by the Defense Ministry focus on democratization and rationalization of military life.

In other words, it can be said that the revised bill reflects an effort to establish a trustworthy military by accommodating democratization, which is happening in various sectors in our society.

The new bill prohibits controversial political activities forcing the soldiers to support a particular candidate during elections, as in the past. The new bill is getting a positive reaction in view of the fact that it guarantees the soldiers' basic rights by removing bad practices such as assaults and cruel acts that have remained from the Japanese military during the occupation period.

The new bill, most of all, prohibits superiors from issuing personal and improper orders by limiting the definition of an order to "duty-related only." Currently, an order is defined in general terms as "an expression of opinion that superiors instruct subordinates."

Together with this, the omission of the word, "absolutely," from the regulation on obedience, which currently says, "must absolutely obey," and the omission of the phrase, "subordinates are not allowed to question causes or reasons," provide room for not obeying improper orders. These omissions are expected to play a decisive role in establishing a rational system of orders and obedience.

The Defense Ministry authorities agreed that the implementation of a new regulation on the use of weapons, which has been discussed as the major issue in relation to the revision of rules on military duties, shall be made in the martial law. Since the arms usage is an important act that threatens people's lives, the authorities agreed that the arms usage regulation should be specified in the law. Therefore, it is known that the arms usage regulation shall be implemented in the martial law which is higher than the rules and regulations.

The reinforcement of neutrality of the military in political activities shows a dramatic change, in light of the fact that in the past, military authorities caused troubles by forcing the soldiers to support a specific political party or a candidate. In the past, the regulation on political neutrality was vaguely stated as follows: "Soldiers should not get involved in politics except for exercising the right to vote." In the revised bill, the following political activities are specifically prohibited: affiliation with political parties or political organizations, support for or opposition to a specific political party or organization, an act to make a specific political party or candidate win or lose in an official election, and an act to force a yes or no in votes.

It is considered a drastic measure that the revised regulations have wiped out the violation of human rights, bad habits, and irrational practices in the barracks. The revised regulations prohibit cruel acts such as assaults, which are the remnants of the Japanese military habits during the occupation period and various reports and roll calls in barracks under the name of establishing a military discipline.

Traditionally, the prohibition of cruel acts has been the commanding officer's responsibility. The revised regulation, which specifically states the prohibition of cruel acts by superiors, allows those who violate the regulation to be punished.

It also specifies that "superiors must supervise the barracks life style in order to prevent cruel acts from taking place." In addition, the new regulation has established a system of handling the soldiers' hardships during the performance of their military duties.

The reporting system has also been simplified by including the reporting of personal changes only. The reporting of change in duty has been removed in the revised regulations. During the roll call, only checking the number of soldiers and their health conditions is allowed.

Furthermore, guaranteeing a vacation before being discharged for long-term military servicemen, monetary compensation for unused vacation due to official duties, and one day of physiological leave per month and maternity leave for female soldiers is supposed to help boost the military morale.

The Defense Ministry started the revision of regulations of military duties right after the Sixth Republic started in March 1988. The ministry disclosed that they prepared the revised regulations by consulting military authorities and various sectors in society, and foreign military regulations.

Of course, it is difficult to eliminate all of the bad habits and irrational practices within a short period of time by the new rules and regulations. It is expected, however, this will be an occasion for military life to become more democratic. Thus, our military will be better trusted by the people.

* Party for Masses Expands Local Political Bases

902C0330 Seoul IRYO SINMUN in Korean
9 Sep 90 p 11

[Article by reporter Kim Chu-son: "Having Finished Its Groundwork, the Party Embarks on Building Its Framework"]

[Text] The Party for the Masses (a tentative name), which professes to be the first, spontaneously formed political party by the masses since the Korean liberation, has finally finished its initial selection process for the party organization. It is now organizing its local sponsor rallies to finalize the party formation.

Along with building the outward framework of party formation, it is also formulating its party platform and political principle. The process is moving ahead smoothly toward the goal of inaugurating its central party chapter on 22 October 1990.

The problem of funding, however, is a big obstacle in the organization of this political party. Different opinions within the party regarding the coalition of opposing groups may also hinder its final progress.

The Party for the Masses held its initial sponsors' rally on 21 June 1990. It has now finished its first selection processes for its 49 district offices, more than the legal minimum of 45. Each regional office is planning to hold its sponsors' rally. About 20 district offices, including Choonchun, Andong, Uljin, Kangjin, and Pohang have already held their sponsors' rallies. The party plans to finish its local sponsors' rallies for the rest of the 49 districts by 10 September 1990.

The Party for the Masses is now in the second phase of recruiting its members. It is expected to announce the list of members for more than 10 additional districts by early September.

The party officials selected for the first phase include 20 persons with backgrounds in social movements such as Yi Woo-jae, chairman of the preparatory committee for party formation (Mapo Ul); Yi Jae-oh, general secretary (Unpyong Ul); Jang Ki-pyo, chairman of the party platform committee (Tongjak Kap); Chung Moon-wha, spokesman (Dongdaemoon Kap); and others. They also include 10 people from labor movements such as Kim Moon-su, chairman of labor committee (Kuro Kap); Chung Jae-yun, director of planning and coordination (Kuro Ul); and others. There are 11 people from farmers movements such as Chang Young-kun, chairman of the Kangjin farmers' organization (Kangjin-Wando); and others. Seven people from the legal profession are also present such as Kim Sang-ki, chairman of the preparatory committee; and others.

To classify regionally, there are 14 persons from Seoul, the largest number; nine from Kyungbuk; eight from Kyungki; and six from Inchon.

Yum Man-sook, director of organization, said, "Although other political parties under the current system have used people's educational backgrounds and financial abilities as their standard for selection, our party has chosen a selection system based on the person's experience in the nation's democratization movements and training for the services to promote social welfare."

Because of these special criteria adopted in its selection process, director Yum believes, "The masses will approve of the party when they hear its political speeches at the public rallies."

Director Yum said, in the second phase of the party's recruitment, "There are more membership applicants from the districts of Chungchungdo and Kyungnam, and many of them are leaders of local farmers' organizations."

Besides recruiting organizational members, the Party for the Masses is busy with its administrative work for the new party formation. Under the guidance of its organizational committee and keynote department, the party has formed a "planning board for organizing its district offices," and the work is proceeding well. It has already drafted initial party rules and regulations.

In spite of the anticipated difficulties, the party's platform and policy have been drafted and submitted to its platform-policy committee.

It had been expected that different ideas among party leaders would hinder the progress of party formation. The party's platform and policy, however, were drafted without much difficulty and the Party for the Masses is now generally regarded to have prepared its ideological and political framework.

The Party for the Masses' platform and policy emphasize large scale participation by the masses. Specifically, they aim for: the public's right to recall; the public's right to speak; decentralization of the government; and the system of proportional representation, with a fair share from every class and educational background.

In its economic policy, it plans to build the economy led by the masses. To be specific, it hopes to change the economic system of monopoly by large industrial conglomerates to the economy mainly controlled by the masses.

Pak Sun-won, an administrative worker at the party's policy making department, said, "Labor leaders expressed satisfaction and approval after reviewing the party's platform and policy draft." The Party for the Masses plans to make public the initial draft of its platform and policy during its district rallies in mid September. It then plans to finalize the party platform and policy after examining the reactions of people at these rallies.

In spite of the relatively smooth start in the work of party formation, the Party for the Masses faces a number of tough problems. The first is funding.

As is apparent from the selection list, the Party for the Masses is basically organized by people with little financial means. The enormous expense of creating a new political party has been funded solely by the membership dues (10,000 won for a regular member and 50,000 won for a central committee member) and special donations by anonymous donors.

It is expected that the party will suffer a serious shortage of funds by September when district offices hold their inaugural rallies or by October when the central chapter holds its rally.

Moreover, in the months of September and October, the party plans to hold five important forums on the such topics as its agricultural policy and housing-land policy. It will also have to come up with the party's "catch phrase" and its insignia by then. These will all cost money and funds are in short supply.

It is feared that opposing ideologies among the party leaders may jeopardize the finalization of the party formation. Opinions regarding the coalition of opposing political groups are diverse among the party leaders. Leaders of the Party for the Masses disagree with members of the Organization for Unification regarding matters on coalition of opposition groups. Politicians from other rival parties are similarly divided in their opinions. Depending on the degree of difference, there might be some serious splits among the political leaders.

The following are some of the areas where party leaders have disagreements: coalition of opposition groups; political change over from the current system of government to parliamentary system; and reunification of the Korean peninsula.

A special point of contention for now among the politicians is the problem of unifying opposing groups.

Some party leaders do not take the problem seriously though, saying "There is a problem only because each opposition party wants a coalition with its party's interest in mind rather than the interest of the Party for the Masses." The new party leaders insist that the Organization for Unification must unite with the Party for the Masses and that the Party for Peace and Democracy should unite with the Reunification Democratic Party; they also believe that all these groups should be eventually united under the name of Party for the Masses.

Spokesman Chung Moon-wha, however, emphasized "differences are only in the means of guaranteeing participation of the masses, not in the principles." He also insisted that "Even if there are differences, they can all be taken care of by means of discussion within the party."

* Kim Pok-tong Likely To Run for By-Election

902C0326 Seoul IRYO SINMUN in Korean
2 Sep 90 p 2

[Article by reporter Kim Si-kwan: "Kim Pok-tong of the TK Group Seen Likely To Run for the By-Election in Hampyong"]

[Text] The rumor is circulating that Kim Pok-tong, regarded as the TK [Taegu-Kyongbuk] group's contender in the next presidential race, will run for the by-election in the Yonggwang-Hampyong electoral district to fill the National Assembly seat vacated by So Kyong-won, who has been deprived of his qualification as an assemblyman. Kim Pok-tong currently heads the International Affairs Research Institute. The rumor is attracting all the more attention because it comes at a time when the three parties—the DLP [Democratic Liberal Party], the PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy], and the Democratic Party—find themselves in a political stalemate due to the peculiar political circumstances each of them is in.

The rumor about Kim running for the by-election, bandied around mainly among PPD circles, may be an indication that his possible candidacy may be intended as a means for breaking the current political stalemate and normalizing the present abnormal political current. One PPD official, as if he knew something about Kim's intentions, intimated the possibility of Kim's running for the by-election when he said: "We should find some clue to resolving the political stalemate, shouldn't we?" He added, "I hear that [PPD] President Kim Tae-chung and Mr. Kim Pok-tong met recently." Thus he implied that Kim Pok-tong is keeping in touch with Kim Tae-chung in advance in pushing his candidacy.

Kim Pok-tong's rumored move for the by-election is touched off by the fact that he is making frequent local visits, which he is trying to make as inconspicuous as possible, and that he is frequenting the Blue House to exchange views with President No.

"Clue To Resolving Political Stalemate"

In addition, Songbaekhoe, Kim Pok-tong's private support group, drew attention when it was recently renamed "Ilpyonghoe" in an apparent effort to strengthen its foundation as a political organization.

Despite the rumor about his planning to run for the by-election in Hampyong, Kim Pok-tong himself is making no visible actions or showing no trace substantiating the rumor. For this reason, in some quarters it is pointed out that the rumor is nothing more than a wishful conjecture.

Nevertheless, the PPD leadership regards the rumor about his likelihood to run for the by-election as an open secret, anticipating that as the election date approaches, he will make a bomb-shell announcement to reveal his true intention.

The ruling party in particular, regarding the coming by-election as a good chance to bring the opposition parties back to the National Assembly, is pressing for moving up the election date as much as possible within the prescribed "90-day limit" so that an early by-election may be held. As a consequence, Kim Pok-tong's election strategy will surface before long. He and his aides refuse to deny or confirm the rumor, an indication that he is likely to run.

There are two sides to this rumor. One is the speculation that he will run in close contact with Kim Tae-chung, and the other is the speculation that he will run from a

position of strength through consultations with President No. According to some analyses, these two factors, needless to say, are complexly intertwined and they will operate as a decisive factor in formulating his future position.

Some analysts point out that first, Kim Pok-tong's candidacy through the possible tie-up with Kim Tae-chung cannot be dissociated from the latter's grand scheme for the presidency in the future. In other words, according to this theory, Kim Tae-chung has set his strategy to bring Kim Pok-tong into his fold in order to build his political base in the Yongnam area by transcending the regional limitations of his party, his Achilles's heel. As a matter of fact, Kim Tae-chung once tried various ways to eliminate his image as "the president of a regional party," his stumbling block.

The rumor about the possible coalition between the PPD and the DJP [Democratic Justice Party] which circulated prior to the three-party merger may be interpreted in this light. In addition, according to an influential analysis, the rumor circulating among PPD circles at one time about bringing Kim Pok-tong into the PPD, as well as the current move for an integrated opposition party, has a common denominator with Kim Tae-chung's strategy mentioned above.

This same equation of interest applies to Kim Pok-tong also. The TK group's weakness is that none of its potential presidential contenders has a political base in the Honam area. But, through his wife, Im Kum-chu, Kim Pok-tong has expanded his support base by organizing his private organizations in Honam, and she is reportedly playing an active role in controlling these organizations in the field.

According to some observers, although the remaining tenure of the seat to be filled by the by-election will be only a year or so, the election will provide Kim Pok-tong an excellent opportunity to establish a more secure position than anyone else in the TK group if he succeeds in passing the "Honam barrier" by this "open test."

Assemblyman Pak Chol-on, who is Kim Pok-tong's rival despite the common ground they have as members of the TK group and President No's relatives, is said to have his support organization, Wolgyesuhoe, currently operating in the Honam area, but it is almost certain that he will run for the 14th general election from Taegu. Therefore, Kim Pok-tong may be calculating that if he runs for the Yonggwang-Hampyong by-election and succeeds in being returned, he will secure an advantage over Assemblyman Pak Chol-on by "one stroke of the sword" in terms of popular support.

In connection with this hidden calculation of Kim Pok-tong, Kim Tae-chung these days is again calling for a "vice presidential system." This is one instance which gives a glimpse of the communality of interest between the two.

The sudden call made by Kim Tae-chung for a vice presidential system in the course of the campaign for opposition integration was interpreted, according to the established view, as a "fire to extinguish fire" aimed at fettering Democratic Party President Yi Ki-taek and to counter the move of the ruling party to revise the constitution to provide for a cabinet form of government.

However, some people in the PPD say that another intention is hidden in Kim Tae-chung's call for a vice presidential system.

They say that his strategy for the presidency is hidden in this call—the strategy he implied when he said, "I can join hands not only with President Yi Ki-taek but also with another person."

"Role Assigned by Blue House"

Interestingly enough, some people point out that when he said he could join hands with "another person," he had in his mind Kim Pok-tong, who has been alienated from the Sixth Republic. This theory becomes all the more convincing because when a rumor about a PPD-DJP coalition was rife before the three-party merger took place, Kim Pok-tong operated as a contact point.

According to some analysts, Kim Tae-chung's latest strategy is a bold move to make use of Kim Pok-tong for different purposes in different circumstances, just in case the move for opposition integration should end in failure, or when it should become impossible for the opposition parties to return to the National Assembly, or the former calculates to realize his grand design for the presidency. For this reason, these analysts say, Kim Tae-chung is trying to join hands with Kim Pok-tong through the forthcoming by-election.

On the contrary, another theory holds that when the three-party merger brought in its train an extreme confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties, the Blue House was driven home to the limitations on its power of governing and has already assigned a "role" to Kim Pok-tong, who has built a support base in the Honam area.

As a matter of fact, since the early days of the Sixth Republic, it has been an established fact that Kim Pok-tong will enter the political arena. The only question was the timing.

In this connection, some in the DJP wing anticipated that the entry time would come in "the closing days of the current presidency when the phenomenon of a lame duck presidency begins to appear," namely, when the 14th general election takes place. But, according to some analysts, in view of public distrust in politics growing in consequence of the political confusion and economic difficulties, the schedule for Kim Pok-tong's entry into politics has been moved up.

In fact, the internal feud within the ruling party has intensified on account of the fierce rivalry for hegemony

among the three factions, and the political confusion has reached its climax in the wake of the wholesale resignation of opposition assemblymen. In addition, the stock market crash added to the confusion because it was taken as an indication of the failure of the Sixth Republic's economic policy.

In particular, it is pointed out that the schedule in question has also been moved up in view of these factors: recently, with President No's term passing its mid point, skepticism has arisen as regards his ability to govern; and his original strategy to switch to the cabinet system through the three-party merger has an uncertain prospect of implementation because it was indirectly held in check and opposed by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

Frequent Calls Prove It

According to speculation, in view of all these, President No seeks to play the "Kim Pok-tong card" in the coming by-election. Kim Pok-tong has supported the president directly and indirectly ever since the inception of the Sixth Republic.

This speculation is substantiated by the fact that recently the frequency of Kim's visits to the Blue House has increased drastically. One Blue House official said: "Kim Pok-tong, Kim Chin-ho, and other relatives are meeting President No several times a month. As far as I know, during these visits they discussed in depth the current political developments and economic measures." He conveyed the atmosphere of the Blue House, its efforts to find the way out.

In this connection, the current move emerging in the Blue House to introduce a vice presidential system is taken as one having a profound implication. In other words, President No, who has retreated in the face of public opinion opposed to the proposed revision of the constitution for the cabinet system, is reportedly considering introducing a vice presidential system through a possible revision of the constitution, for the sake of securing his place after the retirement and for achieving political normalization through the return of the PPD to the floor of the National Assembly.

Reportedly, this consideration provided a decisive momentum for Kim Chong-pil during his recent visit in Japan to air his undisguised dissatisfaction. Reportedly, President No held an in-depth discussion of this question during his one-on-one meeting with Kim Chong-pil, during which the president spent a considerable time trying to talk him out of his strong opposition.

There is another view that former State Minister Pak Chol-on and Kim Tae-chung hoisted a trial balloon a long time ago when they called for "revising the constitution to introduce a vice presidential system," and in the event this plan is put into practice, Kim Pok-tong, who is trusted by both sides, is expected to serve as a contact point.

However, there is a considerable body of opinion unfavorable to Kim Pok-tong's rumored plan to run for the by-election. Particularly, the attitude of people in the Honam area will hold the key.

Part of his career helps brighten his image. He was kept off the political arena throughout the duration of the Fifth Republic, and he was the only soldier who opposed the 12 December [1979] mutiny. But it is a moot question how his career will be evaluated by the people of Honam.

In some quarters it is speculated that due to his negative factors, even if he runs for the by-election with a view to collaborating with Kim Tae-chung, he cannot be optimistic about the election results. Nevertheless, the dominant view is that in the event Kim Tae-chung joins hands with Kim Pok-tong in the Honam area—where the waves of "yellow bands" still prevail—for the sake of reconciliation between Yongnam and Honam, then Kim Pok-tong will be able to overcome his obstacles—his disadvantage of being a relative of President No, a member of the TK group, and a former soldier.

Three Handicaps To Decide Election Results

There are obstacles inside the ruling camp also. To be specific, attempts on the part of Kim Yong-sam and the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] and NDRP [New Democrtaic Republican Party] wings of the DLP to hold him in check are regarded as an obstacle to his running for the by-election.

As regards Kim Yong-sam, his judgment is that the postponement of the introduction of the cabinet system has put his scenario for the presidency on the right track. Some observers point out that under these circumstances, he is not in a position to be happy about the "appearance" of Kim Pok-tong in the political scene, which may force his grand scheme for the presidency to be modified considerably, or completely depending on the situation.

The general view is that Kim Yong-sam, inasmuch as he knows that Kim Tae-chung's strategy is intended, among other things, to "cause confusion to the ruling party's grand scheme for the presidency by having Kim Pok-tong enter the political arena," is hardly expected to look on this entry with indifference.

But, on the other hand, there is another view that it is possible for the DJP and NRDP wings, who are doing their utmost to see that Kim Yong-sam withers away, to go along with the hidden intention of the outsider, Kim Tae-chung, and indirectly support Kim Pok-tong when he runs for the by-election, as part of their strategy of "using barbarians to defeat barbarians."

Opposition Lawmakers Rejoin National Assembly

SK1911025590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean National Assembly returned to normal Monday, with opposition lawmakers taking their seats for the first time in four months. The return was made possible by an agreement between the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) and Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) Saturday on implementing local autonomy, one of two conditions for normalizing the assembly.

The DLP and PPD agreed to hold local council elections in the first half of next year and gubernatorial and mayoral elections within one year of that. They also agreed to let parties field candidates, but only in large districts such as provinces and cities.

It was agreed not to push for constitutional revision to adopt a parliamentary cabinet system as long as the people are against it and to reform the Defense Security Command, under fire for undercover operations against civilians. They also agreed to set up a joint committee to handle issues related to the people's livelihood and democratic reforms such as revision of the National Security Law.

A policy address by President No Tae-u was to be read to the full assembly Monday afternoon by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and the 1991 state budget introduced. The assembly has just 30 days to handle national issues, including the budget and enacting or revising autonomy-related laws, before the end of the sitting.

The assembly is to hear policy addresses by DLP Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam and PPD head Kim Tae-chung Tuesday. The schedule set by the ruling party until recess Dec. 18 includes interpellation Nov. 21-23, audit and inspection of 106 government agencies Nov. 24-30 and deliberation on the budget from Dec. 1, in addition to negotiations on autonomy-related laws.

The PPD, arguing that 30 days are not enough time to handle the national issues, has asked that a special session be called just after the regular session so debate on budget issues can be extended. The assembly convened on Sept. 10 but has wasted over two months of its session because PPD lawmakers refused to attend. All 70 PPD lawmakers and eight from the Democratic Party handed in their resignations in July to protest the DLP's unilateral passage of controversial bills.

As for local autonomy, the ruling party wants only the Local Council Election Law to be concluded in the regular session and the gubernatorial and mayoral election law to be handled after because the elections will come one year after local council elections.

The PPD contends the two laws should be simultaneously settled in the current session, raising the possibility of controversy despite their basic agreement on implementing local autonomy. Hard bargaining is also expected as the parties differ over basic details such as the format of local constituencies and on whether to allow party heads and lawmakers to campaign for their party's candidates in local council, gubernatorial and mayoral elections.

The PPD warned it would not cooperate in passing the budget unless local autonomy-related laws were settled before the end of the sitting, but the ruling party insisted the budget be passed regardless of progress on the autonomy issue.

Burma

Opposition To Set Up 'Provisional Government'

BK1911010690 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Nov 90 p 9

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak—The Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB), an organisation of 21 anti-Rangoon minority groups and Burmese in exile, announced that it will soon set up a provisional government in opposition to the military junta in Rangoon.

Speaking at Karen National Union's [KNU's] Manerplaw camp opposite Tak's Mae Sariang District on Saturday, DAB central executive committee member U Ba Thein said the DAB decided to go ahead with the plan following the ruling military junta's refusal to transfer power to the National League for Democracy (NLD) which won most of the parliamentary seats in the May elections. The decision came during a DAB meeting from November 12-15.

U Ba Thein quoted Rangoon Military Commander Myo Nyunt as saying in late August that it would be impossible for the military government to allow those elected to convene a parliamentary session in 60 days under the electoral law as the country was under martial law.

"But Myo Nyunt did not say when members of parliament would be allowed to convene to draft the constitution. Moreover, a large number of politicians and monks have been arrested. This is indicative of the military junta's reluctance to relinquish power indefinitely," he said.

U Ba Thein, who is prime minister of the KNU, said the meeting was also given a report on the drafting of the constitution by a five-man committee led by Dr Tu Ja, DAB secretary-general. He said the draft constitution was completed last month, and was based on the constitutions of the United States, Switzerland, West Germany, Britain, Australia, Cananda and India. The draft will be submitted to a DAB meeting in February next year when the provisional government will be set up.

Students Agree With Thai 'Restricted Area' Plan

BK1911010590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Nov 90 p 9

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak—Dissident Burmese students would go along with the Thai Government's plan to arrange for Burmese exiles in Thailand to stay in a "restricted area" or a "holding centre," their spokesman said. But they want their safety guaranteed while they are there.

Speaking at a Karen National Union (KNU) camp at Manerplaw opposite Tak's Mae Sariang District, All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF) chairman Moe Thee Zon said he hoped the Thai Government would provide security for the Burmese immigrants in exile. He understood Thailand's position following the hijack of a Thai Airways International passenger jet to Calcutta by two Burmese students, he said. Moe Thee Zon said the two student hijackers were not members of the ABSDF.

A large number of students, ordinary people and monks fled the suppression by the Rangoon military regime in September 1988 into the jungle, he said. "Although they all fled military oppression and wanted to fight for democracy and justice in Burma, their methods of struggle may not be the same as those of ABSDF," Moe Thee Zon said. He regretted that some dissident Burmese students have caused the Thai Government difficulty.

ABSDF members are of the opinion that if they go to stay in a temporary holding centre set up by the Thai Government they would be deprived of a chance to conduct political activities. So they think they have two choices—to join the ABSDF in anti-government minority rebel camps to continue with political struggle or to enter a camp arranged by the Thai Government and end political activities, Moe Thee Zon said.

Border officials said about 300-400 Burmese students and people have been crossing back and forth over the Thai-Burmese border and living in rented houses along the border.

AFP Notes Last Hopes for Democracy 'Removed'

BK1611094890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0923 GMT 16 Nov 90

[By Erskine McCullough]

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 16 (AFP)—When the ragged remains of Burma's National League for Democracy (NLD) agreed last week to go along with the ruling junta's vision of the future, the last recognisable sign of opposition was brought under military control.

In only six months the hopes of the country returning to democracy, boosted when the NLD surprised everyone, including themselves, by sweeping the May elections, have been dashed and locked away like most of the pro-democracy leaders who had dared to challenge for power.

Even the monks, traditionally the driving force for democracy in the country, have been silenced by a series of military sweeps on the more militant monasteries in Mandalay. Last month scores of monks were arrested and mass defrockings are expected to be carried out. Several monkhoods have been declared illegal and a boycott by monks of the military, which in effect was an excommunication of the soldiers and their families, has ended.

The crackdown has removed any lingering hopes by Rangoon-based diplomats and other Burmese observers that the generals who snatched power in a bloody 1988 coup would surrender their grip anytime soon.

While the bloody excesses of the regime receive widespread condemnation, the military's coffers continue to

be filled by international business, which recognises the economic wealth and potential in the country.

European, American, Japanese and South Korean oil companies have all signed contracts with the junta for rights to look for, and then pump out, the high quality oil they are convinced is there. "Quite simply the oil companies look at Burma as a high risk-high profit investment," explained a Western oil expert based in Bangkok. "Burmese oil is top quality and the companies are damned sure there is enough of it to make a sizable profit," he said.

The exploration fees alone are estimated at some 50 million dollars for the regime's leaders, who have allegedly amassed huge personal fortunes, much of which observers say has been salted away in Swiss banks and equally secretive offshore money havens dotted across the world. "For these people the country is like one big personal bank. There is nothing that goes on that does not come under in some shape or form the control of the military. The heroin business, gems—whatever the business, legal or illegal, they take their share one way or another," said one experienced Burmese observer.

But diplomats admit privately that there is little, if any, chance of the world's governments agreeing to support a trade boycott of Burma in a bid to pressure the junta to surrender power. In theory, the report being prepared by United Nations Human Rights Commission special envoy Sadako Ogata on abuses in Burma following her visit to the country last week could be used as the first step for a UN-approved embargo. But no one in the diplomatic community believes such a move would win enough support.

"I think that to see any change come about in Burma we have to accept we are in for the long haul. The NLD was the best bet for a quick change but frankly they blew it. Now it is a question of slow evolution," remarked one diplomat.

Suggestions from pro-democracy groups living in exile that the remaining four members of the NLD Executive Committee flee to the Burmese-Thai border to set up a government in exile has been described by several diplomats as a futile exercise. "There is not a government in the world that would recognise them. It would simply be a gesture but a meaningless one. The end result is that it would achieve nothing," said one diplomat.

A 24-year-old former torture victim of the regime now living in Thailand said last week that the only means left to the pro-democracy movement was armed insurrection, but diplomats and long-time Burma watchers dismiss such ideas as nothing more than hot air. "There is not the least suggestion in the country that the people are going to take up arms and take on the military. That is not the way the Burmese do things," said one observer. "The people in the countryside are angry at the regime but that does not mean they will take to the streets with guns," he added.

When the junta put 45-year-old Aung San Suu Kyi, the NLD's charismatic leader, under house arrest in July 1989, they silenced the one person genuinely capable of galvanising the public to call for reform. Calls from governments and civil rights groups to free her have gone unheeded by the authorities. As long as she stays locked away from the public, Burma's dreams of freedom remain locked away with her.

Saw Maung Comments on British Domestic Politics

BK1611122190 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Excerpts] Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], and party arrived at Toungoo from Meiktila at 1630 on 13 November by special military aircraft. [passage omitted]

At 1100 on 14 November, Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the SLORC met with Toungoo township zone, township, and ward law and order restoration council members, departmental personnel at the Kaythu Yadana Hall of Toungoo and delivered an address.

Saw Maung said he was not delivering a sermon. What he was saying was related to one another. He said some had already heard what he had previously said. Some parts were already in print. All he has said will be documented in history. [passage omitted]

[Begin Saw Maung recording] Some of you must have listened to the BBC this morning. As a matter of fact, you might even call it a coincidence. According to the BBC—I heard it roughly—there is an ongoing dispute within the Conservative Party between Margaret Thatcher and Michael Heseltine in Britain. It says that Margaret Thatcher could be defeated and that Michael Heseltine has the upper hand. Then I remembered. Michael Heseltine had been to Myanmar [Burma] during the Socialist Program Party [Burma Socialist Program Party; now defunct] era. At that time the defense minister was General Kyaw Htin. I was his deputy at that time and also vice chief of staff. I might have been the deputy defense minister also. He came at that time.

There has almost always been a British military attache in Myanmar, but at one time there was none. So General Kyaw Htin told Michael Heseltine to open a new military attache's office to improve our bilateral relations. Michael Heseltine then asked us why we wanted it. We said it was to improve our educational and technical qualifications, thus making bilateral relations easier. At that time Michael Heseltine came with his wife. After he came [words indistinct].

At that time, he was a minister in Margaret Thatcher's cabinet. He was also a defense minister. When he came, he was [changes thought] is now the defense minister with the Conservative Party. It seems he had a quarrel with Margaret Thatcher. That is their affair. Then he had to resign from being defense minister.

Now Michael Heseltine has reemerged. They say this is a dispute within the party. Why is there a split within the Conservative Party? After that a military attache came. That miltary attache was Colonel (Brendrick). He has returned now. Colonel (Brendrick) came to Myanmar. We took him to visit Myitkyina and other places where he met the indigenous people. He wrote a letter to us for no reason and without any true concern. He said that there will never be an end to the fighting with the KIA [Kachin Independence Army] and also cited the need to hold talks with them. We told him this was not our work and asked why we had to hold talks with them. We also asked him how much he knew about Myanmar. Did he know that there had been many peace talks with the insurgents conducted by the previous governments? He was trying to behave as if he was master, asking us those questions without rhyme or reason. We told him this was not acceptable. We never said anything but instead told him we would do our own work while he did his. I have these letters of advice. I only quote coincidence.

Michael Heseltine is still there with the Conservative Party and is now involved in a dispute. In Britain, there is a dispute in the leading Conservative Party. If you are observant, you will know. Let's wait for the outcome. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Cambodia

Sihanouk Accepts Hun Sen as SNC Vice Chairman

BK1911024990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has agreed to accept Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen as vice chairman of the interim Supreme National Council and pledged to remain "neutral" as an elected chairman, an adviser to the prime minister said yesterday.

The prince's assurance, a move that could move the Cambodian peace process out of its current impasse, was given to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan when the two leaders met in Beijing on Thursday, according to Phansak Winyarat, head of the premier's advisory team.

It was the first meeting between the two leaders since Sihanouk returned to his home in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang in May.

Chatchai briefly mentioned the outcome of his talks with Sihanouk at a press conference at Don Muang airport on Saturday night, at the end of a 10-day tour of Japan, China and Hong Kong.

Sihanouk's positive assurance reportedly came after the prince learned that the Phnom Penh government would accept the prince as chairman if Hun Sen became vice-chairman and either side was represented by seven representatives. The council is seen as an interim government for Cambodia until general elections can be held.

Phnom Penh Vice Foreign Minister Sok An had earlier informed Kraisak Chunhawan, the premier's son and a member of the advisory team, in a personal letter about Hun Sen's willingness to endorse Sihanouk's chairmanship. A copy of the letter was shown to Sihanouk at the meeting, which was also attended by Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan.

During the first meeting of the council in September, the conflicting Cambodian parties failed to agree on the council's composition and chairmanship.

The resistance insisted the prince be elected chairman and 13th member. Phnom Penh agreed on this condition if Hun Sen is made vice-chairman, and be given an extra seat in the council. Sihanouk tried to assure the other side that once he was elected chairman he would forsake all his current posts and his voting rights in the council.

Sihanouk's acceptance of Hun Sen as his vice chairman could prove to be a big boost to international efforts to put together a peace framework from various proposals presented by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, Austalia and Asean.

Thai officials said Sihanouk would need further support from China and the Khmer Rouge over the chairmanship issue. The Khmer Rouge and other resistance factions have repeatedly rejected Hun Sen's demands for vice-chairmanship.

Following the Beijing meeting, Foreign Ministry officials here are working to put all Cambodian factions together to settle the outstanding problem, though without holding another meeting in Bangkok.

According to an informed source, the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are working on an agreement to call for an arms moratorium to all the Cambodian parties, which are fighting a 12-year-old civil war, as soon as possible.

Cambodian Policy on UN Peace Role Viewed

BK1811021190 Hong Kong AFP in English 0146 GMT 18 Nov 90

[By Leo Dobbs]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 18 (AFP)—While the rest of the world pushes for a major U.N. mandate in Cambodia, the government here has made it clear that it wants the world body to play a limited role.

One analyst said the socialist government might view with alarm the possibility that a big U.N. administrative role could impose a Western-style democracy on Cambodia.

Another said: "They are very much worried about this U.N. role and fear that it might be an infringement on sovereignty...They feel the international community might be trying to impose a trusteeship over Cambodia."

But the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh Government is keen to see the limited U.N. humanitarian assistance stepped up to this war-torn and poverty-stricken country, observers say.

Foreign Minister Hor Namhong, in a November 7 memorandum clarifying Phnom Penh's position on major issues in the peace process, stressed that any U.N. contingent should focus on organising elections and that this government should not be dismantled.

He added that any U.N. military contingent "should not have the character of a peace keeping force."

The memo was sent to the French and Indonesian foreign ministers on the eve of an international forum hosted by the two countries in Jakarta November 9-10 to draft a comprehensive peace settlement for Cambodia.

Neither the government here nor the three-party resistance coalition were invited, but Phnom Penh ally Laos suggested a limited U.N. role after consultations in Vientiane November 7 with officials from Vietnam and Cambodia, sources said.

Laos and five other nations attended as joint heads of three commissions set up at last year's failed Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC).

But sources here said the meeting, especially the U.S. side, had favoured an enlarged role for the United Nations while Raffeeudin Ahmed, the U.N. special representative to the session, said the world body maintained the need for it to play a military role in Cambodia.

One analyst here said that as a result "we can expect further, very difficult discussions in Paris" later this month when the draft was likely to be discussed with the SNC [Supreme National Council].

He added that the Phnom Penh memo appeared to be going backwards on the U.N. question and doubted whether a final pact could be signed this year at a reconvened PICC.

The SNC is currently deadlocked due to differences over its formation and leadership and the Paris meeting will be held if movement is likely on this issue, French officials have said.

Also present in Jakarta were Britain, China, the Soviet Union and the United States, which with France are the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council whose peace blueprint is being used as a basis for peace talks.

That plan paved the way for the setting up of a Supreme National Council (SNC), gathering all four sides and aimed at representing Cambodian sovereignty ahead of general elections.

It also provided for a U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to run five key ministries—foreign, defence, interior, information and finance—in the period between a comprehensive settlement and polls.

But the Cambodian Government, while agreeing to a U.N. presence in these ministries, has said that their work must be limited to ensuring free and fair elections, officials here said.

The remaining tasks of these and other ministries would rest in the hands of the Phnom Penh Government until a new administration was formed.

National Assembly Chief Chea Sim and president Heng Samrin along with Mr. Hor Namhong, whose memo was based on a report by Premier Hun Sen to the assembly November 6, have all insisted the government must not be dismantled.

One diplomat said he believed the government might in the next month split ministries, with the most likely being the interior and information portfolios, to lessen the UNTAC impact on its power structure.

Another political analyst said the government was "afraid that the U.N. will try to interfere in those ministries in all areas and therefore they want the role to be restricted to areas directly linked to creating a neutral atmosphere for the elections."

Meanwhile, many Cambodians in Phnom Penh ask foreigners when the U.N. will be coming and if they will be able to get lucrative jobs with its agencies.

Radio Castigates Son Sann's Washington Remarks

BK1811100090 Phnom Penh Domestic Servicep in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Station commentary: "Thief Shouting 'Stop, Thief'"]

[Text] According to a report from the West, in an interview during his mission in the United States Son Sann made a distorted statement accusing Vietnam of blocking the Cambodian peace process. Son Sann has irresponsibly added that Vietnam asked the Phnom Penh regime to destroy or delay the implementation of the global resolutions of the United Nations. The nonsensical utterance, however, has not surprised the world in the least.

Who has destroyed or held up implementation of the resolutions on Cambodia?

People still well remember that the second clause of the Jakarta joint statement clearly stipulates that the Cambodian parties have accepted the framework document formulated by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] in its entirety as the basis for settling the Cambodian conflict. The second clause also says the Cambodian parties have committed themselves, in full cooperation with all other participants to the Paris

International Conference on Cambodia [PICC], to elaborating this framework into a comprehensive political settlement through the processes of the PICC.

The above-mentioned clause clearly indicates that both the State of Cambodia and the other Cambodian parties, including Mr. Son Sann, have accepted the Big Five's document only as a basis for resolving the Cambodian problem, but not as an overall political solution, and the document can become a comprehensive settlement only through the PICC. So, why has Mr. Son Sann accused other people of destroying or delaying the implementation of a resolution which has not yet become concrete?

Besides, everyone knows that those who have strived to destroy or delay the implementation of the various latest resolutions are not the Cambodian state side, but the other Cambodian groups, in particular Mr. Son Sann himself, who has persistently demanded that the Supreme National Council [SNC] accept Samdech Sihanouk, an outsider of the council, as the chairman and 13th member of the SNC. This differs from the significance of the Jakarta joint statement and the framework document of the Big Five.

Since the first deadlocked SNC meeting in Bangkok to date, Mr. Son Sann has at all times raised the issue of Sihanouk—a quick-tempered individual, who keeps blowing hot and cold—as an obstacle to the SNC process, which is the key prerequisite for a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem. Conspicuously, this is the trick of a thief shouting "Stop, thief." Everyone acknowledges that the fact that the State of Cambodia—which rules and controls most of the country, national resources, and people—has agreed to share half of the SNC seats with the tripartite coalition, which has no territory and people, is already a great concession aimed at achieving a national reconciliation accepted by the world. Moreover, the fact that the State of Cambodia—which has assumed the entire political, military, and economic power—has allowed free UN organized and supervised elections is a goodwill and supreme concession in Cambodia's history.

That being the case, what more does Mr. Son Sann need? Mr. Son Sann should not forget that the Cambodian State's concession has its limits as well. It is not appropriate to demand that the State of Cambodia make concessions without giving in return something from the other Cambodian side. The State of Cambodia can in no way continue to make concessions until it commits suicide or sacrifices the life of the Cambodian people. Does the attitude adopted by the State of Cambodia constitute a stumbling block to a settlement of the Cambodian problem as alleged by Mr. Son Sann?

With regard to Vietnamese friends, Son Sann's accusation is far more inaccurate. Does Mr. Son Sann still remember the goodwill to resolve the Cambodian problem expressed by the top Vietnamese leadership? Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has said in a recent interview with Japanese Television NHK that Vietnam is determined to join forces with the United States and other countries to achieve a settlement for the Cambodian problem. And this praiseworthy stance has cleared the way for the United States to conduct four direct talks with Vietnam—Comrade Nguyen Co Thach has received an invitation from his counterpart to visit Washington. As for China, it has resumed high-level relations with Vietnam. As such, why has Mr. Son Sann's eyesight become blurred and why has he instead urged other people to help put pressure on the goodwill group, which has freed the Cambodian people from the genocidal Pol Pot regime's grip? By all appearances, the words pronounced by Mr. Son Sann are only a maneuver aimed at whitewashing himself and his alliance, which desire to resolve the Cambodian problem at gun point, thereby returning the genocidal regime to power to again slaughter the Cambodian people.

Party Paper Urges Respect for Economic Laws

BK1511090990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Nov 90

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Law Should Be Abided By in Carrying Out Economic Tasks"]

[Text] In managing the economy, law abiding is an important principle for which all levels and sectors of the state authorities should be responsible. The law is clear on various activities and has determined the responsibility of different levels in accordance with their roles and interests.

Lately, in the implementation of liberal economic policies, a good and effective economic management, which abides by state laws, has emerged. Included in this are energetic and capable individuals who have adopted self-management techniques, secured a large income for the state, and ensured the legitimacy of their units. Along with this, however, a number of phenomena also emerged showing an economic management that is outside the law. Some sectors, after fulfilling state requirements, still use state privileges and laws to serve individuals and separate groups. In a number of sectors in charge of finance and goods, wrong directions were sometimes followed before changing back to the right directions. Some of these activites were carried out in collusion with traders, thus creating corruption, pilfering of state property, and exploitation of the workers' labor.

The people and laws will no longer allow this kind of activity to continue and destroy society. When authority is granted to localities, lower levels have the right to circulate goods in accordance with the interests of the area and individuals. Some localities forget to implement the laws that stipulate that the central plan should be implemented first before localities can make use of the remaining goods.

Progressive management makes it necessary to increase and heighten loyalty to the nation and motherland by stressing the implementation of the state plan through

legitimate improvisations and by setting up a business based on profit and loss and adhering to discipline when dealing with violations of economic laws. Along with this, management procedures should be streamlined to reduce administrative channels, which are the source of many opportunist activities. The spirit of responsibility should be increased and the interests of the motherland put above those of individuals and the interests of the central level above those of localities. This is in order to increase the state income to serve the task of defending and building the motherland.

Acting this way, we could reduce the loss of goods and material and increase the people's confidence in the state authorities. Sectors in charge of finance, materials, and goods should abide by economic laws and should not use rights and privileges to serve their own interests, since this would affect the national economy in the current phase. The sectors in charge of inspecting economic phenomena should increase their results worthy of being the bastion of the party and state and should dare to decide against negative activities that violate economic laws. All levels and sectors of state authorities should carry out political and ideological education among their workers and abide by economic laws in order to increase the efficiency of the business and secure income for the state to serve the frontline battlefield and the stability of the entire social life.

175 'Enemy' Soldiers Return to Fold in Pursat

BK1411123090 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1115 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Phnom Penh 14 Nov (SPK)—During the first 10 months of this year, 175 enemy soldiers reported themselves to the authorities of Pursat Province, more than 150 km southwest of the capital.

These returnees, including 172 Polpotists and three Sonsannians, brought with them 82 assorted weapons and other war materiel.

Of the four provincial districts, Bakan and Phnum Kravanh were first in the work of persuading the misled people, welcoming back to the national fold 99 and 73 of them respectively.

General Staff, Logistics Officers Promoted

BK1611142390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Summary] A ceremony was held at the General Staff office on 14 November to confer medals and ranks on General Staff officers in the presence of Lieutenant General Pol Saroeun, alternate member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces. Lt. Gen. Pol Saroeun and Major General Phuong Siphan and Colonel Phan Nguon, both deputy chiefs of the General Staff, presented nine colonels, 13 lieutenant colonels, 23 majors, 31 captains, and 26 lieutenants with their new ranks.

Another ceremony was held at the Technical Department the same day in the presence of Lt. Gen. Nhim Vanda, trade minister, deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Logistics Department, to confer senior officer ranks on one colonel, three lieutenant colonels, and 10 majors.

Chea Sim Inaugurates Schools in Kandal Province

BK1811095190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] On the morning of 16 November at Thmei and Trapeang Veng communes in Kandal Stoeng District, Kandal Province, a ceremony was organized to inaugurate two primary school buildings under the chairmanship of Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD].

Present on this occasion were Comrade Lim Thi, alternate member of the Kandal provincial party committee [as heard—bureau records list him as alternate member of the party Central Committee]; Comrade Major General Thong Chan, deputy interior minister; Comrade Min Khin, chef de cabinet of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Tuch Phon, member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the Kandal Stoeng District party committee; leading cadres from the party and state authorities in districts, communes, and villages in the province; cadres and party members; representatives of mass organizations and people, the armed forces, the clergy, the elderly, teachers, and pupils numbering approximately over 6,000 persons.

After Comrade Seng Phlech, deputy secretary of the district party committee and chairman of the Kandal Stoeng District people's committee, read a report on the construction of the two school buildings, Comrade Chairman Chea Sim spoke about a number of important issues to the meeting by sincerely praising the active efforts of the party committees and people's committees in the province, districts, and communes, mass organizations, the people, the clergy, teachers, and pupils in Trapeang Veng and Thmei communes, who have deployed efforts and provided material and moral support to bring to completion the construction of the two school buildings and open them for pupils. Comrade Chea Sim highly appreciated the all-round development of Kandal Stoeng District achieved by the local people in the past nearly 12 years.

Comrade Chea Sim also talked about the good will of the party and government of the State of Cambodia in the search for peace for the Cambodian people and on a political solution to the Cambodian problem. The other side, however, including Samdech Sihanouk, Son Sann,

and Khieu Samphan, continues to obstruct a political solution to the Cambodian problem with the aim of prolonging the war in Cambodia. Finally, Comrade Chea Sim called on the masses and people, the clergy, teachers, and pupils in Kandal Stoeng District to heighten and strengthen internal unity and actively contribute to production work. Furthermore, great vigilance should be observed against the psychological warfare maneuvers of all stripes of enemies in order to firmly defend localities by more efficiently implementing the slogan "If three do not, one will report." This is aimed at obstructing at all costs the Pol Pot genocidal regime.

Afterward, Comrade Chea Sim cut the ribbon inaugurating the primary schools of Thmei and Trapeang Veng communes and handed 200,000 riels [Cambodian currency] to the communes for building the two schools. He also distributed some pieces of cloth and garments to 82 families of fallen and disabled combatants.

Hydroelectric Station Protocol Signed With India

BK1411055190 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0420 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 14—A protocol on the construction of a hydroelectric power station in Cambodia was signed here recently by Nhim Vanda, minister of trade and head of the Hydroelectric Power Construction Commission of the State of Cambodia, and M.C. Mehta, deputy head of CIMMCO [expansion unknown] of India.

Under the agreement, the Indian side will help Cambodia during a five-year period to build a hydroelectric power station at Kompong Tuol in Kandal Stoeng District, Kandal Province, which would be equipped with four generators with a total capacity of 3,000 kw. The construction costs 5,496 [figure as recieved] U.S. dollars.

The signing was witnessed by Chea Chanto, minister of planning; Kang I, deputy head of the Cambodian National Bank; Bun Sam, vice minister of finance; Cham Prasit, deputy cabinet minister; Tep Ngon, deputy head of the Kandal People's Committee; and other high-ranking officials of the State of Cambodia.

Sihanouk Meet With Suharto in Beijing Confirmed

BK1711060690 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk told President Suharto at yesterday's meeting that the settlement of the Cambodian conflict was moving toward an end. At a press conference held in Beijing following his talks with Indonesian President Suharto at the Chinese State Guest House, the samdech said a solution to ending the war in Cambodia is about to see the light.

The Indonesian president's official visit to China was the first one since the two countries normalized their relations that had been severed for 23 years.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk thanked President Suharto for his efforts to bring about peace to Cambodia by organizing several meetings and calling for a settlement to end the 12-year war in the country.

President Suharto stated that Indonesia, in concert with a number of other countries in Southeast Asia, had zealously strived to seek a political settlement for the Cambodian problem.

On Thursday [15 November] in Beijing, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk held talks with Thai Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan on Cambodia.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's office in Cambodia and Asia yesterday said the samdech was ready to chair a meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Bangkok, Thailand, but he was waiting for invitation from the four Cambodian parties. The source also disclosed that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was prepared to participate in the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to be held next Friday [23 November] and that he will arrive in Paris next Tuesday. The source added that the samdech is ready to attend meetings that can pave the way for a settlement to end the Cambodian war.

Thai Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan on 15 November said Samdech Norodom Sihanouk had indicated that he would travel to Bangkok at the end of this week to attend the SNC meeting if the four Cambodian parties had already solved their differences over the SNC chairmanship.

Statement Issued on Sihanouk, Soviet Envoy Meet

BK1711081490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Unofficial translation of statement issued by Samdech Sihanouk's personal office on meeting between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Soviet envoy; dated 16 November—read by announcer]

[Text] On 9 November, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk granted a political audience in Pyongyang of the DPRK to Genrikh Kireyev, head of the Southeast Asian department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and the Soviet Union's special envoy. Following the meeting, there was a working luncheon as well.

On the occasion, His Excellency Genrikh Kireyev told Samdech Norodom Sihanouk the following:

1. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is the only person who holds the key to peace in Cambodia.

2. The Cambodian people in Phnom Penh and in Cambodia are waiting for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, who is the Cambodian nation's father, to return to Cambodia.

3. The Soviet Union requests that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk be placed above all the Cambodian parties. This is to achieve peace and a Cambodian national reconciliation.

At present, the Soviet Union seems to be willing to adopt some positive approaches toward helping settle Cambodia's problem. We wish to welcome the Soviet Union's initiative, which is realistic and useful for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem in keeping with the significance and spirit of the framework document of the Big Five which are permanent members of the UN Security Council. We also wish to praise the Soviet Union for its initiative toward the Hanoi leadership.

[Dated] 16 November 1990.

Indonesia

Suharto's PRC Visit To 'Contribute' to Policy

BK1911110190 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 19 Nov 90

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The PELITA daily says that President Suharto's visit to the PRC will contribute significantly to the future implementation of Indonesia's foreign policy, namely efforts to create peace in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly Southeast Asia. Moreover, the visit has also contributed significantly to several aspects of relations between the two countries, including the reaffirmation of mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Further, the historical event has enhanced mutually beneficial economic, trade, cultural, scientific, and techonological cooperation between the two nations and states.

In connection with this, another daily, ANGKATAN BERSENJATA, sees cooperation between the two countries which have the largest areas and the biggest population in the world [as heard] as a necessity in the face of changes brought about by the era of globalization and [word indistinct].

Meanwhile, BERITA YUDHA regards President Suharto's visit to the PRC as a new era in relations between the two countries, which require continued development. According to this daily, the point that was well applauded in the joint communique was the affirmation of the ten principles of the Bandung conference and the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This is important because it is the basis for development of bilateral cooperation and stable and long-term friendly relations.

PIKIRAN RAKYAT, published in Bandung, hails the success of the six-day visit of President Suharto and his entourage to the PRC that ends today. The daily just wants to see PRC President Yang Shangkun's remark, "let bygones be bygones and look forward to the future," translated into a genuine friendship.

Junior Minister Outlines ASEAN Textile Stand

BK1611141690 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] ASEAN does not want current trade regulations on textile and ready-made garments to be incorporated into GATT in a sudden and drastic way. ASEAN also rejects the proposal to extend the duration of the multilateral agreement.

Junior Minister of Trade Sudrajat Jiwandono disclosed the ASEAN stand to a gathering of textile businessmen who belong to the ASEAN Textile Businessmen's Federation in Jakarta today. He added that the textile and ready-made garment business has thus far been governed by the multilateral agreement, considered not to be in line with GATT agreements. The junior minister said ASEAN as a whole still complies with the export limitation in the form of quotas fixed by importing countries.

Governmnent 'Will Not Tolerate' Trade Union

BK1711064890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0357 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 17 (AFP)—The Indonesian Government will not tolerate a new rival trade union movement and will only recognise the All Indonesian Workers Union (SPSI), the leading KOMPAS daily said Saturday. "The government will not accept the new trade union when it registers with the Home Affairs Ministry. Its existence cannot be tolerated," KOMPAS quoted Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Sudomo as saying.

A number of human right campaigners led by Johannes Princen announced on Thursday the creation of the Setia Kawan (Solidarity) Free Trade Union saying that the SPSI had failed to defend workers' interest.

Mr. Princen, making the announcement, said the movement was designed to free from the influence of employers and the government and it has already recruited 5,000 workers from Jakarta and surrounding districts.

Mr. Sudomo said the government would only recognise one organisation for every profession and the SPSI is the sole recognised grouping for workers.

The SPSI was set up in 1973 through a government-sponsored merger of various non-communist unions and adopted its present name in 1985 from the Federation of All Indonesian Workers (FBSI). Workers organisations previously linked to the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) were disbanded after the party itself was outlawed in 1966, a year after an abortive coup attempt which the army blamed on the communists.

Seminar Addresses Ways To Spend Oil Windfall

BK1511133590 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 3 Nov 90 p 88

[By Max Wangkar]

[Text] Windfall [preceding word in English] or extra economic gain, which will be received by the government as a result of the global oil price increase, has created a new problem. The government, as the party primarily responsible for dealing with the economic gain, appears to have adopted a cautious stand.

This was revealed at a seminar organized by the IFEA [Indonesian Financial Executive Association] at Jakarta's Borobudur Hotel last week. "On many occasions, people have discussed the impact of the oil price increase on our economy. Some of them believe that the extra income should be spent immediately. Others, however, have expressed their reservations over such course of action," said Central Bank Governor Dr. Adrianus Mooy.

"It is necessary to find a way of spending the extra income, which will accelerate development programs without causing the inflation rate to grow," Mooy told the audience. Up until last week, there were still experts who believed that the government's concern over potential inflation was exaggerated. Looking at the trend, Radius Prawiro, coordinating minister for economics, finance, industry, and development supervision felt compelled to remind people of the dangers of the higher inflation rate. "Let us learn from history," Radius said at his opening speech at the seminar. Uncontrolled inflation will not only obstruct economic growth, but will also cause heavier burdens on society.

To begin with, inflation will reduce the competitiveness of Indonesia's products in overseas markets. In other works, nonoil and nongas exports will face problems. Public confidence in the country's currency will decrease and people will convert their money into foreign currency or use foreign currency to buy goods. This will lead to a spate of speculative activities and the hoarding of goods. Investors will prefer to purchase foreign currency and invest it overseas, rather than in the country.

"We will experience a growing pressure to correct the situation through devaluation," added Radius. In the meantime, people on a fixed income will find it increasingly difficult to cope with the higher cost of living, and they will be restless. Those who want to do productive works will face difficulties, whereas speculators will reap huge profits. "The sense of justice and propriety will be disturbed," said Radius in a moving tone.

Aware of both the government's cautious stand and the pressure to spend the windfall, TEMPO tried to sound out other views by holding a panel discussion, during which four economists discussed what they thought to be the best ways to spend the money. The four speakers are Dr. Syahrir, managing director of Institute for Economic and Financial Research, Dr. Hadi Susastro, executive director of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Dr. Mari Pangestu, executive secretary of University of Indonesia's PAU [expansion unknown], and Dr. Sukarno from the National Planning Agency.

Hadi Susastro is optimistic that price of oil will not go below $20 per barrel and added that it is expected to stay at around $25 per barrel. At the same time, the national budget is based on the price of oil remaining at $16.50 per barrel. This means the government will receive a windfall of 4.1 trillion rupiah or $2.2 billion during the last quarter of this year.

What shall we do with the windfall? The panelists concluded there are five ways to spend the money. Each has its own demerits, however, which have to be considered carefully.

Syahrir proposed the first option, which is that the money should be deposited in government banks to ease the current tight liquidity. The government can do this by transferring its oil revenues to the Central Bank, which will "hide" them first.

Sukarno questioned this view, however, saying: "Isn't it true that more than 30 million people in Indonesia live below the poverty line? Besides, we have a growing demand for telephone and electricity facilities. Are we going to keep the windfall for nothing?"

Therefore, they look at the second option: The extra money can be used to import infrastructure facilities, such as the construction of new telecommunications or harbor facilities. This option will not lead to a higher inflation rate because the extra money will be spent overseas. Hadi Susastro said: "If the windfall is about $2 billion only, will that amount be sufficient?"

Mari Pangestu, who is good at analyzing balance of payment figures, even sees potential danger. She said the extra income of about $2.2 billion will not improve the country's balance of payments situation, originally expected to suffer a deficit of $2.1 billion. The balance of payments will even get worse if there is a great deal of imported goods.

The third option is to service the country's debts, which must be done in the next fiscal year. This option simply confirms, however, Mari Pangestu's argument. Namely, it will affect the country's balance of payments. It will also confirm Sukarno's argument, who prefers to use the windfall to cope directly with poverty.

The fourth and fifth options are that the extra income will be spent on the presidential development programs and for increasing the salary of civil servants. Again, these two options will have potential inflation as a consequence. If the salary of civil servants is raised, commodity prices will also increase. The same is true if the extra income is spent on the presidential development programs. The construction of district roads will, for instance, increase the demands for construction materials, such as cement and asphalt.

It was finally agreed that the two last options constitute politically popular options. As for the problem of inflation, Hadi Susastro said it can be controlled by tightening cash liquidity. He said: "If the demands are high, we can liberalize imports. In this case, it can be done by introducing trade deregulation." In fact, the government recently already launched several deregulation policies by, among other things, waiving the import duties of cement and five types of commercial vehicles. The government will also have to consider how far import liberalization should go and how to cope with the trade deficit.

Laos

Phoun Sipaseut Returns From Japan 16 Nov

BK1711073990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] A delegation of the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] led by Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, returned to Vientiane from Tokyo on the evening of 16 November after attending the enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito of Japan.

The delegation was welcomed upon its arrival at the airport by Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economy, planning, and finance, along with ministers, deputy ministers, and many cadres concerned. Shigemi Ando, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan, and Nokhom Tantemsap, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to the LPDR, were also on hand to welcome the delegation at the airport.

Thai Government Delegation Arrives for Visit

BK1811132690 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] At the invitation of Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], the delegation of the government of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Dr. Subin Pinkhayan, foreign affairs minister, arrived in Vientiane from Bangkok at 1100 today by a special plane of the Royal Thai Air Force to pay a two-day official friendship visit to the LPDR.

At the International Wattai Airport, Dr. Subin Pinkhayan and his 18-member entourage were warmly welcomed by Phoun Sipaseut and Souban Salitthilat, respectively LPDR foreign affairs minister and deputy minister; Bounkeut Sangsomsak, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to the Kingdom of Thailand; and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned.

Nikhom Tantemsap, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to the LPDR, and a number of staff members of the Thai embassy, were also at the airport to welcome the delegation.

At 1430 on the same day, the delegation of the LPDR Government led by Phoun Sipaseut and the delegation of the government of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Dr. Subin Pinkhayan held talks under an atmosphere of good understanding.

Committees Meet in Bangkok on Border Issue

BK1411122790 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] In compliance with the minutes of the second meeting of the Joint Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao Border Committees held in Vientiane Capital from 4 to 6 January, [words indistinct] the technical subcommittees of the two countries conducted surveys on the geographic charateristics of the disputed area on 25 and 26 April and on 23 and 24 May. The Lao-Thai technical subcommittee was headed by Aloun Keokittikhoun, who is also deputy director of the International Organization Department of the Lao Foreign Ministry. The Thai-Lao technical subcommittee was headed by Prachit Rotchanaphruk, director general of the Treaty and Legal Department of the Thai Foreign Ministry. Both sides met in Bangkok on 6 and 7 November to discuss the settlement of the border problem in the area between Chat Trakan district of Thailand's Phitsanulok Province and Boten District of Laos' Sayaboury Province on the basis of the Franco-Thai Treaty dated 23 (?March) 1907 and attached [words indistinct].

During the meeting, the two subcommittees:

1. Exchanged views on the legal aspects regarding various issues and facts obtained from the previous surveys.

2. Agreed to jointly conduct another survey in the area at the end of the rainy season to gather additional information. The date and number of personnel needed for the survey will be worked out later through diplomatic channels. To provide conveniences and to ensure safety during the survey, the two subcommittess will coordinate with the agencies concerned including the military to seek their assistance and cooperation.

3. After the survey is completed, a memorandum will be signed by the two subcommmittees expeditiously and submitted to the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao Border Committees for further consideration.

Investment Agreement With Thailand Ratified

BK1311135490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] On the morning of 7 November, a ceremony was held at the Foreign Ministry in Bangkok for the signing of a note of exchange on the ratification of an investment

promotion and protection agreement between the governments of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the Kingdom of Thailand. The document was jointly signed by Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat and his Thai counterpart Amnuai Yotsuk.

Bounkeut Sangsomsak, Lao ambassador to Thailand, and high-ranking officials of the Thai Foreign Ministry were also present at the ceremony.

Taking turn to address the ceremony, Amnuai Yotsuk and Souban Salitthilat praised the ratification of the agreement, regarding it as an important milestone in bilateral relations and promotion of economic and trade and investment cooperation between the two countries, thus creating confidence and guarantees for protection of investment by the private sectors of the two countries.

The agreement on investment promotion and protection was signed on 22 August 1990 and will come into effect 30 days after the note of exchange was signed, from 7 December 1990.

Sali Vongkhamsao Receives Canadian Delegation

BK1211101990 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 12 (KPL)—Mr. Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers [CM] and minister of economy, planning and finance received here on November 10 a delegation of the Canadian International Development Research Centre led by its president Mr. Ivan Head.

The CM vice chairman congratulated the delegation's visit to Laos and briefed the guests on the economic development in the country since the open-door policy. He was convinced that the future cooperation between the organisation and various Lao economic development sectors would be developed.

The delegation of the Canadian International Development Research Centre arrived here on November 8 to discuss with the Lao side the use of technical and scientific advance in the economic development in Laos.

The Canadian guests held meetings with senior Lao officials from the ministries of economy, planning and finance, foreign economic relations, and agriculture and forestry.

Outgoing Soviet, New Iranian Envoys Received

BK1911051990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] This afternoon, Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], received in Vientiane a farewell call from Yuriy Mikheyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the LPDR, who completed his term of service in Laos. Yuriy Mikheyev assumed his post as Soviet ambassador to the LPDR on 31 October 1986.

On the morning of the same day, Phoun Sipaseut, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, also received a courtesy call from Mohammad Mehdi Sazegara, new ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Laos, after the latter presented credentials to Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit.

Foreign Assistance for Public Health Detailed

BK1611102190 Vientiane KPL in English 0849 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 16 (KPL)—Over the past 15 years, Laos has received almost U.S. dollars 3.5 million worth of assistance in the field of public health.

Out of this, U.S. dollars 11,062,350 came from socialist countries, U.S. dollars 3,786,180 from some non-socialist countries, and U.S. dollars 16,603,220 from international and private organisations.

The highest amount of foreign assistance, 6,034,000 U.S. dollars, was received in 1986.

As for 1990, socialist countries have rendered U.S. dollars 104,000 worth of assistance in this field and U.S. dollars 110,000 have been granted by some capitalist countries.

And in 1976, the first year after the national liberation and the foundation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, there was no foreign grant to Laos in public health.

Airport Renovations Planned in Northern Region

BK1011011490 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 9 (KPL)—One of the three airports in the northern Laos under the plan for renovation and reconstruction is scheduled to be put into use in 1991, said Mr. Singkham, director of the Lao airport service recently.

The airport concerned is in Luang Namtha Province. The project for the renovation and reconstruction of the second and the third airports in Oudomsai and Phong Saly Provinces respectively will start in the first years of the implementation of the Third 5-Year Economic Development Plan (1991-1995), continued the Lao airport service director.

According to him, the project for the renovation and the reconstruction of these airports is funded by the Lao airport service. The renovation of the airport in Luang Namtha underway costs 200 million kip. Initially, the Lao airport service has put in 50 million kip for the work and another 150 million will be paid by Luang Namtha,. Upon the completion, the reimbursement will be made in accordance with the agreement between the company and Luang Namtha.

The airfield, 1400-meter long and 30-meter wide can accommodate the landing of light aircraft up to 50 seats. The airport includes a landing strip, a control tower, and a passenger waiting room.

Saman Vi-gnaket Visits Teachers in Sekong

BK1911140990 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 19 (KPL)—The minister of education and sports, Mr. Saman Vi-gnaket, who is also a Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, accompanied by officials in the party and administrative committees of Sekong, on November 14 visited teachers in two remote districts of Kaleum and Dakchoung to see for themselves the teachers' working and living conditions.

The minister presented a consignment of educational aids and medicines worth 1.5 million kip to teachers and students in those localities.

Philippines

PRC's Li Peng Plans Manila Visit in December

HK1711091590 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Chinese Premier Li Peng will visit the country next month. A report said Li's visit is to reciprocate President Corazon Aquino's visit to Beijing in 1988. Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus confirmed the visit, which will be the first visit by a high-ranking Chinese official since President Aquino assumed power in 1986.

Aquino's Tokyo Trip, Japan Aid Assessed

Assistance, Loan Package Viewed

HK1611130390 Manila THE MAN'LA CHRONICLE in English 15 Nov 90 pp 1, 3

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Cory Brings Aid From Tokyo Tradeoff"]

[Text] President Aquino yesterday returned from her visit to Japan, securing a total of $227-million aid and, more important, an assurance that the Japanese government would facilitate the approval of the $1.1-billion 17th yen loan package, following negotiations by Manila with the International Monetary Fund.

According to the finance secretary, Jesus Estanislao, the $227 million consisted of $200 million in low-interest loans and $27 million in united grants. The $200 million earthquake relief loan has a 2.7% interest and a 30-year maturity.

It is helpful, in assessing the size of the bacon she brought home, to check it against the shopping list she had taken to Tokyo. Apart from seeking the early release of the yen package, Mrs. Aquino sought, among other things: a $300-million commodity loan with 1% annual interest; a 30-year maturity for an earthquake reconstruction aid (Japan has pledged a $20-million grant); a request for $500 million in "exception quick disbursing assistance" to help the country cope with spiilling oil prices on the world market; and a bilateral agreement between the Philippines and Japan on the implementation of the Philippines' share in the Asean-Japan Development Fund—the Philippines has been allotted $358 million.

Given the list, the amount of aid looks relatively small. But there are two significant things. The first is that the logjam in the processing of the 17th yen loan package has been broken; and the second is that Japan apparently gave preference to the Philippines in entertaining aid requests over other Third World Countries which sent representatives to the enthronement of Emperor Akihito.

The negotiations on the loan package have been delayed because of the Philippines' unsatisfactory performance in undertaking economic reforms, which have been prescribed by the IMF. The Japanese loan is an important component of the aid package under the Philippine Assistance Program. The next round of pledging sessions has been postponed several times owing mainly to the poor performance of the Philippine economy and the difficulties in launching structural economic reforms. The delay has also been linked to the progress of the negotiations over the future of the U.S. bases in the Philippines. The economic results of the Aquino visit to Tokyo should therefore not be considered as separate or in isolation from the developments on the deployment of U.S. forces in Southeast Asia, such as in Singapore. This dimension of the events in Tokyo will be discussed in the second article.

There appears to have been a tradeoff. President Aquino has given a firm commitment to liberalize investment laws and rules, a condition insisted by the IMF before the yen loan can be processed. It is reported that other nations seeking aid had been asked to raise the matter in an indirect way.

Why the preference given the Philippines? The answer is reflected in a paper published last September by Hiroyuki Kishino, a senior research fellow at the International Institute for Global Peace. His paper is titled "Why Japan Should Help the Philippines; Challenges for the Aquino Government and Japan's Role in the Philippines." Mr Kishino happened to have been the head of the political section of the Japanese embassy in Manila from October 1987 to February 1990.

In the executive summary of his paper, Mr Kishino said the coup attempt last December had left "serious reverberations" in the Philippines. He said: "Today, the Aquino government faces the triple hardships of political uncertainty, declining economic trends, and worsening domestic peace and order.

"In these circumstances, the Aquino government seems to be losing the centripetal force among the general

public, and the Philippine people also appear to be losing hope for the future of their own country. These are dangerous indications and sources of concern.

"The instability of the Philippines is not only a problem but an issue which could affect the entire Western Pacific region as the Philippiness is located in such a strategically important location. Assistance and cooperation to ensure political and economic stability in the Philippines, therefore, are of vital importance. At this critical juncture, where the Philippines faces great difficulties, Japan should strengthen its support for its neighboring country with traditional friendship in every possible way. These measures should include the following:

"1. Political encouragement of the Aquino government; 2. friendly advice to the Philippine leadership; 3. increased and balanced aid to the Philippines; 4. continued Japanese investment in the Philippines; 5.cooperation on the debt issue; and 6. positive stance on the issue of foreign workers in Japan."

'Rationale' Behind Priorities

HK1611130590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 16 Nov 90 pp 1, 7

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Study Puts Tokyo Aid in Context"]

[Text] In yesterday's article, we introduced Hiroyuki Kishino's paper on why Japan should help the Philippines now as a context in which the concessions secured by President Aquino in her visit to Japan fell. We are lifting lengthily from his paper because we think this will give us an insight into the rationale behind certain priorities given by Japan to the Philippines. Because of Mr Kishino's recent experience in the Philippines as a senior political officer in the Japanese embassy, his scholarship and his own insights into Japan's policy-making process, we consider it helpful for the Philippine public, and the decision makers in both the government and the private sector, to discuss extensively his recommendations on how Japan could help the Philippines during its difficult transition, given the political instability and economic downturn.

Mr Kishino argues that it is imperative for Japan to extend a helping hand to the Philippines. He considers the Philippines as Japan's closest Southeast Asian neighbor. Historically, the two countries have had deep ties, going back to trade in the 16th century. Despite the Pacific war and the Japanese invasion of the Philippines, the two countries have succeeded in building a new basis of economic, cultural and political relationship. Because of this relationship, in which Japan is now the largest aid donor to the Philippines, "Japan cannot be indifferent to the current internal sources of instability in the Philippines."

He writes: "The Philippines is situated in a strategically important location in the South China Sea, which commands the sea lanes upon which Japan depends. In addition, the U.S. bases in the Philippines have played an important role in maintaining the stability of the vast region from the Western Pacific to the Indian Ocean, and this coincides with Japan's national security interests.

"Given these various considerations, the stability of the Philippines is not simply a Philippine problem, but can be said to be a problem that affects the peace and stability of the entire region.

"Cooperation with the Philippines in achieving political and economic stability is not only important to the economic wellbeing and security of Japan. Such cooperation and assistance is Japan's responsibility as a friend and neighbor of the Philippines, and it is also part of Japan's international responsibility as an economic power. If this is put in the context of the Japan-U.S. relationship, it may be characterized as a major component of Japan- U.S. global partnership. Japan's assistance is most needed particularly today when the Philippines is in great difficulty. Philippine expectations of Japan are tremendously high. In this regard, Japan should further strengthen its assistance to the Philippines in the following areas:

"Political support for the Aquino government.

"The weakening of the Aquino government will spur the destabilization of the Philippines and this is not desirable. Under current conditions, there is no leader who could replace President Aquino with unanimous support, even though the lack of strong leadership is a major criticism of her government. It is vital, therefore, that the Aquino government be given full support by friendly countries.

"The Aquino government was one of the pioneers in the wave of democratization that gradually spread around the world in the latter half of the 1980s. President Aquino, in this sense, is a symbol of this international democratization process. Japan's support for the sound development of democracy and economic reconstruction under the Aquino government, therefore, would be seen as an encouragement of the democratic reform under way in Eastern Europe and Central America. The support of democratization around the globe was a major theme of the Houston summit (of industrial democracies).

"Multilateral Assistance Initiative. [MAI]

"Japan's positive stance on the MAI is important as a political and economic leverage in supporting the Aquino government. The U.S. faces budgetary constraints, and the U.S. commitments to the Persian Gulf, Eastern Europe and Central America make it uncertain that the U.S. will be able to give assistance to the Philippines. The countries of Europe have their hands full with their own affairs, including the unification of Germany and the support to Eastern Europe. On the other hand, the pledges made by donor countries and international financing institutions in the MAI pledging session will be regarded as an expression of international confidence in the Aquino government. Within the Philippines, the outcome of the MAI meeting wil be used to

the fullest extent as a favorable wind for the Aquino government to gain political momentum. Therefore, at the upcoming meeting (the next round of pledging session) the Philippines is hoping for an even greater response from Japan than before.

"Friendly advice.

"While avoiding any action that would be considered as intervention into internal affairs, Japan should consider giving the Philippine leadership friendly advice on various policy matters. Countries most fit for such a role are probably Japan and Singapore.

"Transfer of expertise.

"The government agencies in the Philippines are not necessarily strong nor are they effective. If the Philippines wishes, Japan should directly assist in the planning and drafting of economic programs as well as administrative management. Consideration should also be given to technical cooperation that would make the gradual transfer of know-how and expertise possible in managing government agencies. More effective administration, if realized, would also contribute to improving the absorptive capabilities of the Philippines concerning foreign assistance.

"Economic assistance.

"It will be necessary to have a balanced mix of economic assistance that is useful to enlarge the economic pie, such as the development of infrastructure, and economic assistance that has income redistribution effects or that can redress the economic disparity, such as measures to alleviate poverty, agricultural development and regional development. To reduce poverty, it will be particularly important to provide assistance in basic human needs areas, including the provision of potable water, medical care, sanitation and education. In addition, in the face of the Persian Gulf crisis, it is crucial for Japan to extend funds to be quickly disbursed with which the Philippines can address the balance of payments difficulty.

"Direct investment."

"Japanese investment in Philippine export-oriented industries will increase Philippine production and export capability, and will contribute to economic growth and to mitigating the foreign exchange shortage. For this purpose, the development of an attractive investment environment in the Philippines will be vital, and especially important will be improving the domestic peace and order, simplifying and hastening government procedures for investment, developing infrastructure, and improving the financial market."

"Debt issue."

"The pressure of the over $26-million external debt weighs heavily on the Philippine economy. The application of the Brady Plan to the Philippines has been beneficial in that it has lightened the private sector debt to some extant. Japan's positive approach to the debt problem is strongly expected in the Philippines."

The value of the Kishino paper is that it provides us with a useful perspective to assess, first and immediately, not only the tradeoffs that President Aquino made in obtaining aid from Japan during her last Tokyo visit. The communique issued by the government following the visit provides clues to the tradeoffs.

The measures that the government would take on investment liberalization could be a response to what Japan expects the Philippines to do in the areas of the bases negotiations now being concluded and in undertaking economic reforms.

The paper could serve as a guidepost of what Japan would like the Philippines to do in the area of facilitating the loan commitments related to the MAI or the Philippine Assistance Program. It is an insider's view of the Japanese policy-making process. And it is best to know what's in the mind of the Japanese when we negotiate with them.

Aquino Establishes Cebu Calamity Fund

HK1711084390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 17 Nov 90

["Statement" by President Corazon Aquino during her visit to Cebu City—in English; recorded]

[Text] I have directed the budget secretary to release today an initial amount of P [Philippine pesos] 51.2 billion from the calamity fund authorized in the general appropriations act for this year. Of this amount, P22 million is for the provinces, sub-provinces, and cities, including P1.5 million for the provincial government of Cebu; P1 million for the Cebu City Government; P0.3 million to Lapu-Lapu City; another P0.3 million for Danao City; P0.3 million to Mandaue; and still another P0.3 million to Toledo City. The balance of P29 million will be distributed as follows: P10 million for the Department of Social Welfare and Development; P5 million for the Department of Health; P10 million for the Department of Education, Culture and Sports; and P4 million for the Department of Transportation and Communication.

I understand from Secretary Carague that checks have already been issued to credit the respective bank accounts of the local government units and government agencies.

As I have said, the P51.2 million is the initial release. This is just the first release. And Secretary Fidel Ramos who heads the National Disaster Coordinating Council has reported that the council is at present looking into the extent of damages wrought by Typhoon Luping, and subsequent releases from the calamity fund will be based on the council's evaluation and recommendations. I also wish to announce that I have directed Secretary Carague to release the balance of the congressional allocation out of the countrywide development fund to all 29 provinces

which I have declared as under a state of calamity. To date, the amount of P426 million is available under the countrywide development fund for various projects in calamity areas.

May I, therefore, request the congressmen in the districts concerned to immediately submit to the Department of Budget and Management the list of projects that they propose for funding out of the countrywide development fund. And, based on this list, Secretary Carague will release the fund to the appropriate implementing agency of government.

Estanislao: Economic Program Acceptable to IMF

HK1911054790 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 19 Nov 90 pp 1, 6

[By reporter Alex B. Reyes]

[Text] The new economic stabilization program is generally acceptable to the International Monetary Fund, Finance Secretary Jesus P. Estanislao told reporters last Friday. "Preliminary indications that we've gotten from their staff are that it's an acceptable program," he said, emphasizing that the program is a Philippine-designed program and not an IMF imposition.

"I hope it's very clear that we're not submitting a program to the IMF for their approval and then we implement. We're already doing that program. We're already in the process of stabilization," he said.

The economic program calls for paring the budget deficit by P [Philippine peso] 55 billion in 1991 and P80 billion by 1992, mostly through expenditure cuts, increased collection efficiency, and a 5% import levy.

Because of the lowered government expenditures, as well as an adverse international environment, the stabilization program targets an expansion of only 2.5% in gross national product next year and increasing to 4% in 1992, a considerable slow-down from the 6% average growth rates the past three years.

OPSF

Mr. Estanislao acknowledged that several issues are "still hanging in the air," with one main bone of contention being the continued subsidy on oil prices and the consequent buildup in deficits of the Oil Price Stabilization fund [OPSF].

"Let's face it. Let me already tell you, if we do not settle the OPSF issue, nothing will ever get done, because it means we build up our (budget) deficit and so on," he stressed.

Mr. Estanislao believes the proper action on the oil pricing issue is to follow the example of the city government of Cebu, which is willing to raise pump prices as long as it is exempted from the 10% cutback in oil deliveries. "It's an indication of where we should be going," Mr. Estanislao remarked.

Sources said other issues that remain to be clarified are whether the global comprehensive inspection and surveillance system (CISS) can be implemented, and how firm Government figures are for higher collections from the Bureau of Internal Revenue and Bureau of Customs at a time of slowing economic activity.

An IMF mission arrived last week to begin preliminary discussions with a technical working group chaired by Socio-Economic Planning Secretary Cayetano W. Paderanga, Jr. Actual negotiations begin this week with Mr. Estanislao heading the Philippine negotiating panel.

Central Bank Governor Jose L. Cuisia said negotiations with the IMF will last no more than a week, after which it will take between four to six weeks before the IMF Board gives its approval to whatever agreement is reached between the IMF and Philippine negotiating panels.

Some $706 million in multilateral, bilateral and commercial loans already committed to the Philippines remain frozen until the country convinces the IMF on the soundness of its stabilization package.

The loans, which will help support the country's balance-of-payments position, have become more critical the past few months as higher oil payments and lowered remittances due to the Middle East crisis created a foreign exchange scarcity in Manila.

Besides the IMF-linked loans, the holding of the next Philippine Assistance Program pledging session has been made contingent upon the acceptance by the IMF of a Philippine stabilization program.

Government expects $3.5 billion worth of loan commitments during the next pledging session, tentatively scheduled in Hong Kong in late January.

Aquino Rejects Foreign Loans' Debt Moratorium

HK1911105390 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 19 Nov 90

[By Gabby Salcedo]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino rejected a debt moratorium for the country's foreign loans. She issued the statement in relation to the series of calamities, the most recent is Supertyphoon Ruping. Mrs Aquino had a mini-press conference where she replied to a question regarding the existence of an oil cartel:

[Begin recording in English] [Reporter] ...natural calamities such as the most recent Supertyphoon Ruping has pushed the country to the wall, so to speak, that is, the brink of collapse. In view of these unfortunate developments, would you be willing to go against the advice of your economic and financial advisers and seek a debt moratorium from the international financial community?

[Aquino] Well, as you know, we had given instructions before to Secretary Estanislao and Governor Cuisia

when they had gone to Washington. And my instructions were to request for perhaps suspension of interest payments. However, during their talks it was impressed upon us that this request could not be granted at the moment and that we would seek other ways whereby we could be helped by the financial institutions. Right now the IMF is here and conducting talks with the Department of Finance and also with the Central Bank. And we hope that these talks will soon lead to an agreement so that we can have access to new loans and also to other assistance from both the multilaterals and the bilateral institutions.

[Reporter] Won't you consider, at least, seeking a debt moratorium for behest [as heard] or fraudulent loans such as the Bataan nuclear power plant which is now being proposed by Senator Saguisag?

[Aquino] Well, in fact, during the budget summit, it was the Senate president who had brought up this matter. And what is necessary now is for the Department of Justice to look precisely into these alleged fraudulent loans so that we can instigate proceedings in our courts against these loans. This will have to be done first before we can think of going into the second stage of perhaps suspending payments. But right now the important thing is for the Department of Justice to look into these fraudulent loans so that the necessary, or the cases that have to be filed will be filed against the contracting parties.

[Reporter] Mrs President, there is a popular feeling that you can prevent your men, your political allies, perhaps Defense Secretary Ramos, Speaker Mitra, and Senator Salonga from going interpolitical, in general, if you give a hint that you will be running in 1992. In this way, you can also keep intact the coalition that helped you restore democracy after EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue]. Why are you hesitant to run in 1992?

[Aquino] I don't know who thinks that way but I don't think that is one way of consolidating the members of the coalition. Anyway, it is, as I've said, it's too early for me to indicate whom I will support, and 1992 is still almost 16 months away. So it is best that we allow these democratic processes to go through and it will be good for our people also to be monitoring very closely the actions of those who have already indicated an interest in the presidential elections of 1992. [end recording]

Secretary Drilon Survives 'Assassination Attempt'

HK1911022790 Hong Kong AFP in English 0210 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Manila, Nov 19 (AFP)—Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon, one of President Corazon Aquino's most senior advisors, survived an apparent assassination attempt here Monday when four bombs exploded outside his home before dawn.

He said it was likely that military rebels who have mounted seven rebellions against Mrs. Aquino were behind the bomb blasts, which destroyed a concrete fence and damaged the living room directly below his second-floor bedroom.

Nobody was reported injured in the attack in the exclusive North Greenhills suburb. Police said the explosives, which were not immediately identified, were tossed from outside. Asked if he thought the bombs were meant to kill him, Mr. Drilon told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "It's quite obvious with the kind of bombs they used. They were placed beside my bedroom."

As he surveyed the damage to his fence, the secretary, still clad in slippers, a police investigator pulled out a three-inch piece of metal shrapnel imbedded on the wooden window frame of his bedroom. [sentence as received]

Mr. Drilon said he and his family were all in their bedrooms when the attack occurred, and that his wife and two young children crawled out of the rooms crying.

Asked if he thought military rebels were behind the attack, he said: "I won't make such a conclusion but I don't know who else has the capability to do this."

Military rebels have mounted a bombing campaign in and around Manila this year, exploding small devices in business establishments and government installations mostly at night.

Mr. Drilon said he had received no threats, "but right now we're investigating the God Save the Queen coup plot." The November 1986 plot, which was aborted at the planning stage, was allegedly led by military aides of opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile. The discovery of the plot led to the sacking of Mr. Enrile from his post as defense secretary.

Mr. Enrile has never been charged in court in connection with the plot, but he now faces rebellion charges for his alleged involvement in the December 1989 putsch, the bloodiest and most serious attempt at toppling Mrs. Aquino.

A presidential commission which investigated the December putsch, has urged a new probe into the November 1986 plot in order to prosecute anyone involved.

Details Bombing Experience

HK1911054190 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Four bombs exploded near the house of Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon in North Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila at 0400 this morning. None of Drilon's family was injured, but their neighbor's maid was hurt when hit by debris from shattered windows. Three strong explosions occurred at the side of Secretary Drilon's house, while the other one was on Kennedy street, in

front of his house. The strong explosions shattered Drilon's windows and caused the collapse of the concrete fence around his house.

In an interview with DWIZ's Sonny Casulia, Drilon said five of his neighbors were also affected; their house and car windows were shattered. The house of former Bataan Assemblyman Antonio Roman, which is located opposite Drilon's house, was also affected.

San Juan Mayor Adolfo Santo Domingo said that the suspects fled in a white Lancer car without plates. Drilon's chief of security said he observed a car slowly driving around the secretary's house yesterday. The secretary, however, said he has not received any threat to his life. Drilon appealed to the terrorists not to harm his family:

[Begin Drilon recording] After the first explosion, I took the children and lay flat on the floor. I thought of going to the bathroom when the second explosion occurred. We decided to go down to the second floor and while on the stairs, another explosion was heard, then another one. There were four explosions altogether. The explosions were so strong that the fence collapsed. I suspect they came from Kamuning, from Santolan road, and they may have used a grenade launcher. They were powerful explosions. [end recording]

Aquino Issues Statement

HK1911102790 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 19 Nov 90

[By Gabby Salcedo]

[Text] The government has assured that there will be no coup before the year ends. President Corazon Aquino issued a statement in connection with reports of pocket rebellions by Right-wing rebels in northern and southern Luzon on the first anniversary of the December 1989 coup attempt. In a mini-press conference Mrs Aquino also said that Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon will not be prevented from pursuing the peace initiatives with the enemies of the government inspite of the attempt on his life this morning. It will be recalled that four bombs exploded in the house of the justice secretary. Here is the president's statement:

[Begin recording in English] [Reporter] First of all, Mrs President, can you tell us your reaction to the bombing of the house of Secretary Drilon this morning and what instructions have you given the military, and have we [word indistinct] and identified.

[Aquino] Well, first I was very shocked to learn about it but by the time I talked to Secretary Drilon which was at 8:00 this morning, he told me that the NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] had already gone and they're in the person of Fred Lim. Also the CIS [Criminal Investigation Service] has been there. I think General Dumlao had, I don't know if he had gone there personally, but he had sent some investigators there. I talked, of course, with Secretary Drilon himself, and the investigation is now ongoing. I suppose we should be finding out soon enough who are the suspects in this particular bombing incident. But I understand that there were four explosions and from the pictures, the damage to Secretary Drilon's house was really considerable. But Secretary Drilon told me that he is unfazed by these incidents and he will continue what he has been doing and I am glad that this has not caused him to lose his nerve or to slow down on whatever investigations he is making.

[Reporter] There are also reports saying that there are military intelligence reports on another plot by rebel soldiers to mount another coup. Do you think the bombing incident is in anyway related to this, Mrs President?

[Aquino] Well, this morning I was talking with General de Villa, and in fact I was asking him about again the rumors with regard to the first anniversary of the December 1989 coup attempt. And he was telling me that he was confident that another coup attempt like that could not be staged by the military rebels. At any rate, the military is taking all the necessary precautions in order to prevent a similar occurrence.

[Reporter] Lastly, Ma'am, can you just give us an overall assessment of the security situation in the country now?

[Aquino] Well, in fact, let me go back to my Japan trip where I myself read in the newspapers about a total of 35 bombing incidents going on in Tokyo and in the surrounding areas during the enthronement of the emperor. And to think that they had enlisted the help fo 37,000 policemen and yet these bombers, or these perpetrators of bombings, were able to still do this. So I suppose not only in the Philippines but in so many other places in the world the terrorrists will continue with their activities. And the important thing is for us not to lose heart because of what they are doing because we who believe in democray, and we who believe in peaceful ways should not be coerced into surrendering to these terrorists. We have to continue supporting and defending the Constitution and always abiding by the law and using peaceful processes. [end recording]

Military Uncovers New Right-Wing Coup 'Plot'

HK1911044490 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 19 Nov 90 p 1

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] The military has uncovered another Right-wing plot against the government, this time a series of pocket uprisings north and south of Manila, a high intelligence official at the armed forces headquarters revealed at the weekend.

The uprisings, he said, are planned for between Nov. 30 and Dec. 10, covering the same week last year that saw the sixth and bloodiest attempt to overthrow President

Aquino and meant to take advantage of workers' dissatisfaction that has sent them out on the streets often lately to demand better pay.

But unlike in last year's attack, in which the main rebel force pushed close to the Presidential palace, the rebels this time plan to seize important military installations in the Bicol region and in northern Luzon in the hope of isolating the capital, the intelligence official said.

The rightist forces, he said, will be directed from a command post set up in Bicol by Domingo Calajate, the renegade commodore who was among those who planned and led last year's attempt.

His key partners, notably Gregorio Honasan and Victor Batac of RAM (Reform the Armed Forces Movement), also have been reported in Bicol, preparing the forces that will attack military targets in Legazpi City, Naga City and in Camarines Norte and Sorsogon provinces, the intelligence official said.

In the north, he said, Rebel movements were notable in La Union province, particularly in Tuguegarao, Laoag and San Fernando, the capital.

He noted no propaganda blitz preceding the plot. This is a change of tactics, he said, quoting his "deep penetration agents," referring to undercover men who have managed to invade the inner circles of the enemy. But the signs are there, he said. "We have been monitoring the (rebels') movements, and there are indications that they are planning something between Nov. 30 and Dec. 10."

The rebels, he said, have stepped up their recruitment, especially in Bicol, and fund-raising, some of it done by criminal operations like robbery. There remain civilian financiers, whom the military is now trying to identify and build cases against, he said.

As part of a strategy that called for simultaneous uprisings, these same rebel forces, he said, would have moved when Alexander Noble, a colonel wanted for last year's coup, led the triggering uprising in Mindanao. But they were stopped, he said, by the futility of Noble's attempt. Noble surrendered two days later.

Rebel Army Officer Reportedly Arrested

HK1711082590 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] A rebel Army officer involved in the failed Mindanao rebellion was arrested while attempting to flee the country. He was reportedly disguised as a priest.

In a news conference, Brigadier General Alfredo Filler stated that Major Agapito Cardino was arrested at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport while attempting to leave for Sydney last night. According to Filler, the rebel Army officer was posing as Father Jaime Zamora and was even carrying a Bible and other religious things.

Cardino, who was the leader of the rebel force who took control of the Army camp in Agusan del Norte during the military uprising in Mindanao, will face a mutiny charge.

Probe Ordered on Quezon City Hall Bombing

HK1611140390 Quezon City DZBB Radyo Bisig Bayan in Tagalog 1100 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines Vice Chief of Staff General Rodolfo Biazon immediately ordered a careful investigation into the attempted bombing of the Quezon City Hall. Biazon said the incident needs a thorough inquiry in order to determine whether the protest actions of the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement] are linked to the bombing attempt. This directive came after a KMU banner was recovered from one of the slain suspects.

Military Captures 'Senior' Communist Rebel

HK1711085190 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 9 Nov 90 p 3

[By Dario Agnote, Newsday Reporter]

[Text] More than 1,000 ranking members and leading cadres of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military wing, the New People's Army (NPA), have converged in Metro Manila to attend a "top-level" conference to be held sometime this month, the military said yesterday.

The military also announced the capture of Vicente Martinez alias Peping, Simoy or Antonio Mosqueda Wednesday afternoon in Quezon City. Martinez's arrest brought to seven the number of senior rebel officials arrested in the past year.

Major General Guillermo Flores, Army chief, said Martinez is an alternate member of the capital committee of the CPP-NPA, a regular member of the executive committee of its Visayas commission and the head of the military area command (MAC) of the Eastern Visayas regional party committee.

"As the head of the MAC, Martinez has control over the oversized companies of regular NPA rebels," Flores said. Martinez carries a P500,000 cash reward for his capture.

Martinez, Flores disclosed, was nabbed by Army intelligence agents in Quezon City Wednesday afternoon while about to board a jeep in the vicinity of the Elliptical Road and Quezon Avenue. The rebel leader did not resist arrest.

Martinez is the second top communist leader to be bagged by Army operatives in barely four days. Last Sunday morning, combined military and police operatives also arrested Reynaldo Bernardo alias Ka [Comrade] James, who the military alleged is the vice commander and concurrent intelligence chief of the Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB), the NPA's urban partisan unit

responsible for the series of assassinations of military and police agents in Metro Manila.

The military also believed that Bernardo was behind the cold-blooded killing of Army Colonel James Rowe of the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG) in April 1988.

Flores said the military seized a .357 caliber revolver with five rounds of ammunition from Martinez. "He was arrested on the strength of a warrant issued by Judge Emeterio V. Geli of the Municipal, Trial Court of Catbalogan in Samar," said Flores.

Flores said Martinez has been responsible for "several violent atrocities" in Eastern Visayas, including the slaying of a certain Tanting Labado and Berting Cajanas of Barangay Guimbangan, Cabiga in Samar on March 12, 1977.

A native of Siocon, Zamboanga del Norte, Flores said Martinez was a fourth-year engineering student at the Cebu Institute of Technology before going underground. "He dropped out of school sometime in 1972 and helped organize the NPA in Samar," Flores said. In February 1977, Flores said Martinez was arrested in Barangay Cataydungan, San Jose de Buan in Western Samar but was granted temporary freedom after posting bail.

During initial interrogation, Flores said, Martinez disclosed that his wife is also active in the underground movement and is based in Davao City.

Meanwhile, Flores cautioned all "probable targets" of the urban communist insurgents in Metro Manila "to institute extra measures for their safety" due to reports that the ABB or the Sparrows [assassination squads] are out to retaliate for the capture of Bernardo. "I have already issued a warning to all concerned regarding this matter," he said.

Flores said the communist guerillas have decided to come to the metropolis to assess the violent welga ng bayan [national strike] which he alleged was used by communists to advance their cause. "They are definitely losing ground in the countryside," Flores said. "They are here in Metro Manila to pursue their political and military struggle in the urban areas."

Martinez was presented to the media yesterday afternoon in Fort Bonifacio. But like Bernardo, Flores said, Martinez will also be brought to the headquarters of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Intelligence Service in Camp Aguinaldo for further tactical interrogation.

Flores added that the military would file charges of illegal possession of firearms in furtherance to rebellion against Martinez.

Ramos Orders Rescue of Kidnapped Ilocos Mayor

HK1711081790 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0750 GMT 17 Nov 90

[By Josette Olivera]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has ordered the military to rescue an Ilocos Norte town mayor who was kidnapped by communist rebels on 8 November.

In his directive to Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa and PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief Major General Cesar Nazareno, Ramos stressed that additional measures must be taken to rescue kidnapped Mayor Benjamin Madamba, based on procedures concerning kidnap situations contained in the Department of National Defense Peace and Order Council's crisis management manual. One of the procedures is the coordination between the military, police, and local officials involved in the peace and order council. According to Ramos, the release of the kidnapped foreigners in Negros Occidental was successful due to the military's effort in negotiating with the kidnappers.

At the same time, Ramos ordered the military to report any development on the safe recovery of Madamba at the earliest possible time. It will be recalled that Madamba, of San Nicolas, was kidnapped by 30 armed New People's Army rebels before dawn on 8 November. The rebels set up roadblocks near San Nicolas, where they intercepted the mayor's car. The rebels took him and his driver away.

Soldier Said Killed in Quezon Encounter

HK1911093790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 19 Nov 90

[By Benjie de Galicia]

[Text] An encounter occurred between the elements of the 42d Infantry Battalion, Alpha Company, Philippine Army and the New People's Army in sitio Pinaglaraan, barangay Mabini, Lopez, Quezon at 0800 this morning. One was killed while four were seriously wounded on the government side. Their identities have not yet been verified. In Occidental Mindoro, two female New People's Army rebels were captured. They were identified as Presentacion Dangiros, alias Jojo; 34 years old; a member of the SYP [Propaganda Unit]; and Edita Agyapas alias Comrade Enya; 28 years old; resident of Sablayan of the same province; also a SYP member and a biology professor. Elements of the 260th Philippine Constabulary company arrested the two rebels.

Thailand

More on Reactions to Burmese Students' Situation

Police Arrest 14 Students

BK1911033190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Nov 90 pp A1, A2

[Excerpt] In the first enforcement of stringent new measures against dissident Burmese illegally residing in Thailand, Minburi police yesterday arrested 14 Burmese students under the protection of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Police did not file any charges against the students, who are waiting for UNHCR officials to pick them up today.

The arrests came after a series of threats by the government to stop dissident Burmese students from using Thailand as a base for anti-Rangoon political activity.

Last Saturday, two Burmese students, one of whom was said to be under the care of the UNHCR, hijacked a Thai Airways International aircraft and forced it to land in Calcutta during a flight from Bangkok to Rangoon. Just hours after the arrests, a student representative of the All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF) held a press conference at Ramkamhaeng University urging the Thai Government to halt the arrests, and said the Front had nothing to do with the hijacking incident.

Pol Capt [Police Captain] Suchin Saengphithak, deputy officer of the Minburi Police Station, said yesterday that policemen rounded up the 14 students around 2 am from a house in Tharakon Housing Estate during their regular night patrol. Police entered the building after noticing "some sort of gathering" going on in the lit-up house, Suchin said.

Upon their arrest, the students told the police that they were recognized as refugees by the UNHCR and presented their official documents as proof, prompting the officers to decide not to charge them, he said.

Suchin quoted the students arrested yesterday as saying that they were receiving a monthly allowance of Bt Baht] 3,000 through the UNHCR.

As the arrest occurred on weekend, the police will wait until UNHCR officials come to pick them up today, according to the police captain.

The group was being held yesterday in the Minburi Police Station. Minburi is one of three areas identified by the Interior Ministry as having the highest numbers of illegal Burmese. A Thai official estimated that about 800 of the 1,100 UNHCR-registered Burmese students and monks in Thailand are living in Bangkok, while the rest are scattered in provinces bordering Burma. [passage omitted]

Expulsion of Aid Groups Threatened

BK1711015090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Nov 90 p A1, A2

[By Thammasak Lamaiphan and Yindee Lertcharoenchok]

[Text] The Interior Ministry yesterday threatened to expel officials of the United Nations and other private or international organizations who are found assisting illegal Burmese students in Thailand. The threat came at the same time as the government's decision to confine over a thousand students in a safe border area to prevent them from using Thai territory as a springboard for anti-Rangoon political activity.

The establishment of the holding centre and other related stringent measures to control the students are being worked out following the hijiacking last Saturday of a Thai Airways International aircraft by two Burmese students, who said they made the move to publicize the Burmese people's struggle for democracy.

Emerging from a meeting of a working committee on Burmese students, Chamnan Photchawa, deputy permanent secretary of the Interior Ministry, said that for the past month his office had been receiving intelligence reports that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has continued to assist the students under its protection, despite a Foreign Ministry warning in November 1989 to halt such practices. Some UNHCR officials are still applying for automatic teller machine (ATM) cards for the students, he reported.

The deputy permanent secretary stressed that he wanted to warn all international organizations, as well as other foreign aid agencies, to stop their assistance programmes for the Burmese students and dissidents. "No matter whether they are officials of the UNHCR or other UN agencies, we (the Interior Ministry) will ask the Foreign Ministry to expel them from the country as persona non grata if they are found helping the students, said Chamnan.

He stressed that the Thai government had not violated any humanitarian principles in calling for such a halt, but that it wants to see the aid programmes being implemented according to Thai law.

At the same time the Interior Ministry is requesting the Foreign Ministry to ask for lists of students from all assisting agencies so that it can proceed with registration, he said.

Chamnan urged the UNHCR to cooperate with the Thai government by diverting its Bt [Baht] 3-million monthly allowance to about 1,100 students and dissidents to finance the establishment of the border camp, which is to house both students and Buddhist monks. The monks will be allowed to stay in a separate area within the centre.

An informed Interior Ministry source told THE NATION that the centre, which would likely be located in Tak Province's Mae Sot District, would not be a

"closed camp" like those for Indochinese refugees, but rather an area within a Thai village where the students could move freely about, but not leave the place.

Once the camp project is implemented, the students will be urged to "voluntarily" make contact and register their willingness to stay in the holding centre, said the source. There would not be a crackdown on them, added the source.

The source said the Interior Ministry decided to take the legal action against officials of the United Nations and other aid agencies because these organizations have overlooked "Thai jurisdiction and sovereignty" in their aid programmes for dissident Burmese.

Apart from the UN agencies there are about nine other private aid organizations consolidated under the banner of "Burmese Cooperation" which are secretly providing aid around the Mae Sot area, according to the source. "We want to see these agencies performing their aid activities through the right channels," said the source.

Currently, about 1,100-1,200 Burmese students are residing illegally in Thailand, according to Chamnan. About 800 of them are living in more than ten areas in Bangkok, especially around Ladkrabang, Minburi and Ramkamhaeng, he said. Most of those in Bangkok are using the Bt3,000 UNHCR individual monthly allowance to rent houses or rooms in small groups of 10 to 50 persons, he added.

Chamnan said it is time that Thailand strictly enforced Article 17 of the immigration law, to prevent dissident Burmese from conducting any political activity which might threaten the general public. The anti-Rangoon protests in front of the Burmese Embassy, the bomb explosions and the hijackings not only adversely affect Thai-Burmese relations, but also affect the country's tourism industry, he added.

Thousands of Burmese students and civilians fled to the Thai-Burmese border area after the bloody coup d'etat in September 1988 by a group of military generals. Many of those who sneaked into Thailand, were later reportedly arrested and deported by the Thai authorities.

Following domestic and international criticism against its reported harassment, the Thai government decided last August to house the dissidents in a safe area. The project was not taken seriously until the hijacking last Saturday.

Aid Groups May Appeal

BK1811024390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Nov 90 p 3

[Text] Officials of humanitarian groups helping Burmese displaced people in Thailand say they may make another appeal to the Thai Government, asking it not to take tough action against the Burmese, who have no place to go. Speaking on condition of anonymity, the officials said yesterday they will discuss the issue soon before submitting an appeal to the Government.

About six humanitarian groups have secretly helped Burmese students despite being asked by Thai authorities not to do so.

Meanwhile, a key member of the All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF) said yesterday most front members live in the Burmese jungle. However, whenever they suffer from malaria they travel to the Thai border to get medical supplies. "None of our members are sponsored by the United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees," he said.

The ABSDF has its own aims and had nothing to do with two students who hijacked a Thai airliner to Calcutta last weekend. The two students lived in the jungle and travelled to Bangkok after suffering from malaria. "We do not support them in conducting violent action in Thailand," he said.

A young Burmese monk who lives illegally in a temple in the Yuannawa area in Bangkok said about 40 monks each receive a monthly allowance of 2,000 baht from the UNHCR.

"Formerly, the agency gave us 1,000 baht each a month. But the money was not enough as it is not easy for us to receive alms in the morning like Thai monks. So the allowance was later increased to 2,000 baht a month," he said.

Another Burmese monk, who also lives illegally in Thailand, said almost 800 Burmese who fled the Saw Maung military regime to Thailand have obtained UNHCR sponsorship. Each monk receives 2,000 baht, while a layman receives 3,000 baht a month. The allowances are enough if they share lodgings and food.

The monk complained that is difficult for them to live in Thailand. Although they carry a paper issued by the UNHCR, Thai police do not regard the paper as legal and confiscate it when it is found in their possession.

The monk, who lives at a temple in the Yannawa area with 10 other monks, said they might travel to the border of Kanchanaburi Province and live there as they are afraid of being arrrested. "We are sorry Thai authorities will take tough action against us as a result of the hijack."

He said taking tough action against displaced Burmese would be like felling all the trees in a forest aiming to kill only one tiger. "We have to live in Thailand illegally because we do not know where to go. Although our presence is illegal, we abide by Thai law and hope that Thailand, which is a Buddhist country, will not take drastic action against us," he said.

Secretary general of the Committee for the Restoration of Democracy in Burma (CRDB), Ye Kyaw Tu, said Thailand has been very kind to Burmese who escaped the Saw Muang suppression. The students should not do anything to provoke Thailand, which has allowed them to live here, he said.

Ye Kyaw Tu, however, said that on behalf of the CRDB he would like to appeal to the Thai authorities to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to unfortunates taking illegal refuge in Thailand. These people have no place to go. They cannot go to China or India. They will return to Burma when democracy returns to that country, he said.

On Friday, Deputy Permanent Secretary of State for the Interior Chamnan Photchana, threatened to deport UN or other foreign aid workers helping Burmese students who stay illegally in the country. He said such assistance had to "cease immediately".

The deportation threat came after the hijacking of a Thai airliner on a flight from Bangkok to Rangoon which was diverted on November 10 to Calcutta by two Burmese students demanding an end to military rule in Burma. Mr Chamnan said the help must be given through proper channels and foreign relief organisations must abide by Thai laws.

Students Appeal Against Action

BK1811141590 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] Burmese students in Thailand have surfaced for the first time after the Thai Government announced that it would take drastic action against them, appealing to the government not to take such drastic action. Maung Ko Lay, a Burmese student in Thailand, made an appeal at Ramkhamhaeng University today to the Thai Government. In his brief statement, he said his Burmese student colleages in Bangkok, numbering about 1,500, promised they would refrain from political activities that would embarass the Thai Government.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan told newsmen last night while waiting to receive the prime minister's return from abroad that the Foreign Ministry will consult the military and the National Security Council on measures to deal with the Burmese students and refugees whose stay in Thailand is illegal.

[Begin Subin recording] We are monitoring closely the UN agencies and various foundations providing aid to Burmese students. We will consult the National Security Council, the military, and officials concerned on what measures should be taken. [end recording]

Students To Fight Camp Plan

BK1911011990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Nov 90 p 9

[Text] Burmese students will fight if the Thai Government tries to put them in camps, a spokesman said yesterday. They also said that the Thai Government has been returning students to Burma and they have been executed. They claim 500 have been sent back and 300 of those have been killed.

The students will resist the move to place them in detention centres to curb their activities in the wake of the recent hijacking, said student leader Mong Ko Le at a press conference at Ramkhamhaeng University. Mr Mong Ko Le is a 22-year-old Rangoon University student and claims he represents the All Burma Students Democratic Front [ABSDF].

The press conference was arranged by the Satchatham Party, a Ramkhamhaeng student group.

While pleading for understanding and temporary asylum in Thailand, the ABSDF representative said the Burmese students would resist any attempts by the Thai Government to put them in camps along the Thai-Burmese border to restrict their activities. "We will certainly not go," he said. "There, we could do nothing. No demonstrations. It's wasteful and amounts to being imprisoned," he said.

Asked what the students would do if the plan is introduced, Mr Mong Ko Le said they would "fight", but did not elaborate.

He said people such as those involved in organising the hijack were a minority among students. The Burmese students would like the Thai Government and its people to know that they regreted the incident, his statement said.

Mr Mong Ko Le said that the ABSDF and most Burmese students do not support the hijackers and that they had no knowledge of the hijack until it occurred. He said he did not know which groups were behind the incident.

He said the Burmese Government had infiltrated the Burmese student community in Bangkok to discredit the movement. The student leader stopped short of accusing the Rangoon regime of masterminding the hijack. He said the Burmese students would not commit such "stupid" acts that would backfire on their cause. Although the ABSDF was responsible for the hijacking of a Burmese jet last October, the group would never take such an action against Thai planes, he said.

The ABSDF's statement also criticised the Thai Government for threatening the Burmese students in the same way that the Ne Win regime had treated dissident students. It blamed the Thai Government for returning a number of the students to the hands of the dictatorial Rangoon government. Mr Mong Ko Le claimed that more than 300 of 500 students sent back to Burma were executed.

So far about 25,000 dissidents have been executed by the Burmese military regime in ongoing political suppression of democratic movements, he added. He also said that about 1,500 Burmese students illegally seeking asylum in Bangkok were facing hardship as many of them suffered from malaria.

Money is also in short supply although most students receive a monthly allowance of 3,000 baht each from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

[UNHCR]. That amount is hardly enough," the student said, adding that they were also harassed by police.

Most of the students have been arrested several times for illegal entry and have to pay between 3,000 and 4,000 baht to get themselves released, he said.

After police made repeated raids on their hideouts, the students had to move to new places.

As the Thai Government recently warned the UNHCR against handing out money to the Burmese students, Mr Mong Ko Le said the situation would be tougher for the students. He said about 200 ABSDF members gathered in Sutthisan area yesterday to discuss steps to be taken if financial support from the UNHCR was cut off.

Satchatham Party secretary-general Chatuphon Phromphan said he had maintained a good relationship with the Burmese student group since they fled from jungles alsong the Thai-Burmese border to Bangkok. Mr Chatuphon said that the hijack backfired on the Burmese student movement in Thailand because it had prompted the Thai Government to curb their activities.

20,000 Burmese 'Driven' Across Border

BK1811100590 Bangkok EKKALAK in Thai 18 Nov 90 p 2

[Text] According to Hukhan Tomonsak, deputy governor of Tak Province, increased political tension in Burma has driven more Burmese into Thailand. At present, about 20,000 Burmese have crossed into the country, forcing the Thai Government to set up camps along the Burmese border from Tha Song Yang to Phop Phra Districts to house these Burmese refugees.

Somprasong Khachanaphong, grade 5 information officer of Tak, describes management of the refugees, under control of the district officers, the army protection unit 34, border patrol policemen, and volunteers ensure that the refugees do not escape from the designated areas and engage in political activities that could endanger Thai security. Refugees could apply for permits to leave the designated areas occasionally, such as to find bamboo shoots and hunt. They are not allowed to cross into another district or province.

Somprasong says living conditions for Burmese refugees are no different from those of Karens. Refugee camp representatives seek assistance from various charity organizations. Assistance from international organizations, such as Canada's (Consetiam) and France's MSS [expansion not given], is given through the Thai Government.

Somprasong says if refugees voluntarily want to return home, the Thai Government will make arrangements for them. Some refugees were repatriated, but the Burmese Government refused to accept them because it was not ready. For example, jobs were not available, and there were no camps to house them.

Somprasong says a problem in Tak Province is that Burmese refugees try to escape, forcing officials to be stricter. Once refugees escape, it is difficult to bring them back. The refugees who refuse to return also become a burden for the Thai Government.

In addition to the large number of Burmese fleeing to Thailand, the Thai Government faces the problem of those Burmese into Thailand, including job-seekers and students engaging in activities against the Burmese military government.

Mass Grave of POW's, Railway Slaves Unearthed

BK1911021790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Nov 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] A mass grave containing the remains of over 400 prisoners of war and slave workers who died building the infamous "Death Railway" across the River Kwai during World War II has been found in Muang District of Kanchanaburi. The excavation of the grave began on Wednesday, nine days before the annual River Kwai Bridge Festival scheduled for November 23-December 3 to commemorate those who died building the railway.

It is not yet known whether the grave, on two rai [one rai equals about half an acre] of land about 300 metres from the provincial hall, contains the remains of Asians or Caucasians.

Thousands of captured Allied soldiers in World War II—mostly British, Australians, New Zealanders, Dutch and Americans—were sent to Kanchanaburi to build the strategic railway bridge as part of the Japanese Imperial Army's supply line between Thailand and Burma. Diplomatic sources said that Japanese soldiers forced about 300,000 Asians—mainly Indians, Malayans, Singaporeans and Tamils—to work on the Death Railway. Of these, some 90,000 died of exhaustion, malnutrition or malaria.

Mrs Lek Pahilom, 64, the owner of the grave site, said she bought the land ten years ago from a man named Sang, who died many years ago. She already owned another piece of land nearby.

She recalled that when she was about 20 years old, field hospitals for sick Indian, Malayan and Singaporean POWs or slave workers were located on a large piece of land where the Kanchanaburi provincial hall and business area are now located.

"Every morning, the Indians dug a hole in this area to bury dead bodies in the evening. The bodies were simply thrown into the pit and covered with dirt. Some days, two or three bodies were buried, some days more than five. "This happened throughout the period of the railway construction and stopped when the Japanese Army withdrew," Mr Lek said.

Mrs Lek said she knew all along about the mass grave, but she has used the plot to grow sugar cane.

A neighbour, Somphong Charoenchai, told her recently that the Phothiphawana Songkhro Foundation would make merit by collecting the remains of "spirits without relatives" in cemeteries, and asked her if the foundation could collect the remains on her land for religious rites. She agreed.

Wichian Sae Tang, a member of the foundation, said it had been started 12 years ago to collect the remains of "spirits without relatives" for a mass religious ceremony each year. He said he had learned from Mr Somphong that there were many remains on Mrs Lek's land.

Since last Tuesday, many remains have been dug up on the land. The exact number of bodies recovered is not yet known, but the remains filled more than 400 bags, and about 100 skulls are in a perfect shape. Some of the remains were found wrapped up with wire.

As of yesterday, only about one-half of the grave site had been excavated and more remains were expected to be recovered.

Since many bodies were buried together in each pit, it is difficult to determine their number.

Many foundation workers and volunteers were participating in the excavation.

The bones are being found as shallow as two feet underground, and the workers throw them on a pile at the mouth of each pit for other workers to clean. Mr Vichian said the bones are put in cloth bags that will be sent to the foundation office in Bangkok at Talat Mai, Don Muang. Chinese and Thai monks will perform religious rites over the remains until all have been recovered, then there will be a mass cremation, he said.

Kanchanaburi governor Khongsak Liumanomon said he had ordered Sunan Traithepyim, chief of the museum at Ban Kao in Kanchanaburi, to take some of the remains and broken cooking utensils recovered from the grave to the Fine Arts Department to find out whether they are Asian or Caucasian.

Also recovered from the grave are tin plates and cooking utensils—believed made in Japan, China and Hong Kong—with the year 1939 imprinted on them.

The governor said he believed the remains are Asian, and some might be Thais who died of malaria. Some of the skulls have goldplated teeth, he said.

If the remains and artifacts are found to be of historical or archaeological value, he would propose the construction of a memorial at the site, Mr. Khongsak said.

A spokesman for the Australian Embassy said the Australian Government is very interested in knowing if any of the remains are Australian.

Radio Reports Chatchai's Talks in Japan

BK1711060090 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Thailand has asked for Japanese assistance in the renovation of communication routes in Cambodia to facilitate the Thai-UNHCR [United High Commissioner for Refugees] plan on the Cambodian refugee repatriation. The request was made by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan during his recent meeting with his Japanese counterpart Toshiki Kaifu in Tokyo. Gen. Chatchai paid a six-day visit to Japan during 8 to 14 November to attend the enthronement ceremony of Japanese emperor Akihito.

Gen. Chatchai told reporters after the discussion that he also asked Japan to support development of educational laboratories and to increase investment levels in Thailand. Financial support was also requested for the construction of (?flood) gate on the Bang Pakong River to prevent soil salination by sea water seeping into agricultural land along the river banks.

In addition, Gen. Chatchai said that while in Japan, he had the opportunity to discuss the Cambodian seat in the United Nations with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon and his deputy. The U.S. official reportedly encouraged Thailand's continuing role in the settlement of the Cambodian conflict, citing the country's stability and economic growth as the reason.

Chatchai Confirms Reshuffle

BK1411150790 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1230 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan granted an interview to reporters in Japan today. He said he has been kept informed of the situation in Thailand. Regarding the news report that a group of people will rally in a show of support for Police Captain Chaloem Yubamrung, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, at Government House, the prime minister said all problems have been settled. The prime minister also explained about Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong's visit to Japan. He said that he had invited the supreme commander to join him for talks with the Japanese Government because Japan will provide assistance to Cambodia in building roads, airports, or railroads. Close contacts and coordination is necessary, especially concerning entry and exit at the border. It is also necessary to learn how the assistance is to be given.

Regarding the cabinet reshuffle, the prime minister confirmed that there would be one. However, details of the reshuffle will be discussed when he returns. This also depended on which political party needed a reshuffle of their own ministers. The prime minister said the Democrat Party had already submitted its request for a reshuffle and he has not raised any objections to it. He also believes that there will be no problems for the reshuffle. General Sunthon agreed.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified Correspondent] Do you think the upcoming cabinet reshuffle will be carried out smoothly?

[Chatchai] I think that it will be settled without any problems. General Sunthon has also agreed with the reshuffle. There are no problems.

[Unidentified correspondent] You have always mentioned that the country's economy is good. But the military has said that there should be some changes in the team in charge of the country's economic affairs. What is your opinion?

[Chatchai] There are no economic problems. There are only political problems. Everyone knows that the House of Representatives has completed half its term. So, some people want some changes. It is normal for a democratic system to make some changes during mid-term. I am not worried about these. What I am concerned about is the well-being of the people. We have to control commodity prices and have to be careful about oil consumption. I am not worried about politics, but am rather concerned with the economy. The current political situation is natural and is in keeping with the democratic system. The economy is an important issue. We must continue to be austere. [end recording]

Chatchai Briefs on Trip

BK1811040090 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai returned to Thailand at 2215 last night after completing his 10-day visit to Japan, the PRC, and Hong Kong. The prime minister told a news conference about the results of his visit to the three countries. He said the trip had achieved success in economic and political cooperation. Big Japanese business groups expressed their intentions to invest more in Thailand. The Japanese Government is also willing to provide assistance for the repair of airports, highways, and railways from the Thai border to Cambodia as requested by Thailand. This is to provide convenience for the UN peacekeeping force that will go to help promote peace in Cambodia.

Regarding his visit to the PRC, the prime minister said Thailand had received good support for its efforts on the settlement of the Cambodian problem, especially concerning the formation of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia. Both China and Thailand agreed to support Prince Sihanouk as the chairman of the SNC and to let this organization represent Cambodia in the United Nations as soon as possible.

In Hong Kong, the prime minister met leading businessmen from various groups. He explained to them the good investment atmosphere in Thailand and the government's efforts to promote investment. The prime minister told reporters:

[Begin Chatchai recording] I held a meeting with Thai officials including Thai Consulate-General officials, Commercial Ministry officials, and representatives of Thai commercial banks in Hong Kong so they can be a base for our country in reaching understanding with the Hong Kong businessmen. Some newspapers publicized a news report that investment in Thailand is risky. This is not good because there is no risk for investment in Thailand. The Thai Government has never appropriated any company. The word risk could be interpreted in many ways. So, please do not use the word risk for investment. Otherwise, they will not come to invest, which will cause difficulties. This will also cause other countries not to invest in our country.

I explained to the officials, including bank representatives, that there had been massive investment in our country to the extent that we could not find places for them. All industrial estates have been fully occupied. The news report about investment risk in Thailand could create a negative environment for foreign investors. I invited them to invest in many fields, such as in petrochemical, computer, energy, and telecommunication fields or in industrial estate infrastructure. They are also invited to invest in export-oriented industries. I also listened to the Hong Kong businessmen about their problems with investment in Thailand, such as the red-tape problem. I told them that we had tried our best to solve the problems.

On 17 November, I held a meeting with officials of the Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Council of Hong Kong at the Mandarin Hotel. I told them about our investment situation, such as the progress of the eastern seaboard development projct and details of the southern seaboard development project, which is going to begin. I also told them about what products we need to buy. For example, we need to buy more cement. They are also welcome to set up oil refineries in Thailand because we have allowed foreign investors to set up oil refineries. I also told them we had carried out a project to lay a new natural gas pipeline to the south from two gas fields of Texas Pacific and the (Clyton). I also pointed out to them our economic as well as political stability. [end recording]

Meanwhile, General Chatchai denied a report that he held a secret meeting on the Thai political situation while staying in Hong Kong. Asked about the upcoming cabinet reshuffle, General Chatchai reaffirmed that he would do what he had said before as soon as possible after he consults with other coalition parties. Regarding the post of the defense minister, the prime minister said that he would continue to hold the post himself. Regarding a news report that another person will be appointed to take up the defense minister post, the prime minister replied that it was just a joke. The prime minister also said that the country's policital situation is good. Concerning the movements by some members of parliament of the Chat Thai Party, the prime minister said it is a normal matter.

More on Reshuffle

BK1811013890 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Nov 90 p 1, 3

[Text] Cabinet will definitely be reshuffled and the only remaining question is when, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said last night. The Prime Minister said after arriving from Hong Kong that he could not tell when the reshuffle would take place but it would be as soon as possible—after he meets with all political parties in the coalition.

Asked about reports that the defence portfolio would go to Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong General Chatchai again said "it was only a joke."

He praised Deputy Prime Minister Pramuan Saphawasu for his efforts in running the administration while the Premier was away on the trip that took him to Japan, China and Hong Kong. He particularly cited the handling of the recent hijack crisis.

The Prime Minister discussed his trip of Japan for the accession ceremony of Emperor Akihito, his meetings with Japanese business groups, but particularly Mitsui which has invested in over 100 projects in Thailand. He said HRH [His Royal Highness] Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon was highly praised and honoured by foreign dignitaries attending the enthronement ceremony.

A large number of Cabinet members, members of the Chat Thai Party and military leaders including Gen Sunthon and Air Force commander ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin were on hand to welcome the Prime Minister on his arrival at Don Muang Airport last night.

Gen Sunthon had said before the Prime Minister's arrival that he believed he would keep his promise on the Cabinet reshuffle.

"At present, the military has taken a step backwards and tried not to interfere in politics," he said. "What we have done is only to prevent an untoward incident," he said in seemingly a direct reference to Army Chief Sunchinda Kraprayun's order banning a rally at Government House.

The Prime Minister had told reporters accompanying him on the trip that the reshuffle would take place because he "already made a promise." "Those who want a reshuffle, they'll get a reshuffle," said Gen Chatchai.

"Some MPs who didn't become ministers want to become one. The Opposition party wants to be in the coalition. So they're itching. The Prime Minister who has the toughest time is one who is elected,"

Asked if the reshuffle would take place before or after the Bangkok by election on November 25 an official, who asked to remain anonymous, said: "I imagine everything has to be done by ear depending on some political developments. I wonder if there's such a thing as a fixed formula?"

Asked about widespread corruption allegations tainting the Government, Gen Chatchai said the claims come mainly from the Opposition. "This Government hasn't undertaken any giant projects that involve the state budget. It's all private sector money, be it the telephone project or Hopewell."

He was referring to recent decisions by the Transport and Communications Ministry to award the 150,000-million-baht contract to a British-Thai joint venture to undertake installation of three million new telephone numbers in the country and for Hong Kong-based Hopewell Holdings Company to build a 80,000-million-baht community train and urban freeway in Bangkok.

Cabinet Support for Loans to Laos Urged

BK1811035490 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Nov 90 p 5

[Text] Udon Thani—The Provincial Chamber of Commerce urged Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan on Friday to push for Cabinet support for a proposal to offer long-term, low-interest loans to Laotian authorities trading with Thai merchants. The loans were proposed by Chamber President Don Phonnamthiu on Friday during Mr Subin's stopover here as part of his visit to this province, Nakhon Phanom and Nong Khai. The minister will visit Laos today and tomorrow.

Mr Don said the proposed loans should be extended only to Laotian state agencies engaged in trade with Thai businessmen.

The president during a meeting also complemented a Thai-Lao agreement ratified by the two governments to promote and protect Thai investments in Laos. He said Laos lacked a monitoring system.

Thai businessmen face several problems in doing business with Laos. Apart from the lack of state guarantees for their businesses, he said, Thai traders had to pay 600 baht for each entry instead of the agreed rate of 50 baht. He asked Mr Subin to urge his Laotian counterpart Phoun Sipaseut and other government leaders during his visit to alleviate the trade and investment problems of Thai businessmen. He urged Mr Subin to empower the provincial authority here, in addition to Nong Khai, to issue border passes to travellers to Laos to save time for businessmen. He complained about Laotians who have failed to honour a promise to supply tomatoes to northeastern ketchup factories.

Udon Thani Governor Thawat Pothisaro also asked the minister to seek Cabinet support for upgrading the local airport to an international facility. The development of the provincial airport was part of the provincie's plan to turn Udon Thani into an export processing zone like Nakhon Ratchasima and Khon Kaen. The governor said the province planned to have an international airport in two years, before completion of the Thai-Lao bridge in 1994.

The foreign minister promised to discuss their problems with Laotian officials, but asked that Thai businessmen try to understand the difference of the Laotian bureaucratic system from that of Thailand.

Subin, who is a former commerce minister, said Thailand should give Laos a chance to improve its economic system. He said the Laotian commerce minister has a poor opinion of Thai merchants. He also promised to discuss their problems with the Thai Commerce, Interior and Finance ministries as well as the Bank of Thailand.

Mr Subin during the trip on Friday inspected the site of the Thai-Lao bridge in Nong Khai. Construction of the Australian-funded project is scheduled to begin next November and be completed in 1994. Thailand has agreed to invest some 370 million baht in a railway across the bridge and pay the cost of administration and land expropriation for the project.

Mr Subin visited Laotian refugee camps at Ban Na Po and Ban Nong Sae in Nakhon Phanom which together house more than 12,000 Laotian refugees. He was told that most of the 10,936 Laotians at Ban Na Po and 1,297 and Ban Nong Sae do not want to return home unless Vientiane can guarantee them better living conditions.

Nakhon Phanom governor Prida Nitsaicharoen told him that about 2,500 refugees at Band Na Po did not want to return home, which had hampered the province's plan to repatriate 150-300 Laotian refugees voluntarily.

International Organisations Department Director-General Kasit Phirom said the Thai-Lao repatriation agreement has not worked because bilateral relations had been improving for only six months, and Thailand and Laos have met only three times to discuss the programme's progress.

Government Plans To Send Laotian Refugees Home

BK1711023990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Nov 90 p 6

[Text] Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan yesterday confirmed Thailand will no longer send Laotian refugees to third countries but will push them back home. Mr Subin, who inspected the refugee holding centre at Ban Na Pho in Muang district in Nakhon Phanom, said the Laotians themselves do not want to be resettled in third countries. They wanted to return home and live an independent life, he said.

Nakhon Phanom governor Prida Nisaicharoen told the foreign minister there were 10,936 Laotian refugees at the Ban Pho camp and it would not take any more.

Mr Subin will meet with his Laotian counterpart in Vientiane tomorrow for talks on refugees, a common border, the bridge over the Mekong River and other bilateral issues. Mr Subin visited the area where, with Australian help, the Thai-Laotian bridge over the Mekong will be built in Muang district of Nong Khai.

Agreement With SRV Reached on Oil Exploration

BK1711063590 Bangkok TNA in English 0504 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Bangkok, Nov. 1 (OANA-TNA)—Thailand and Vietnam have agreed to jointly set up the working-committee on the petroleum development project to explore oil resources in overlapped areas between the two countries located in the Gulf of Thailand, Prime Minister's Office Minister Kon Thappharangsi said here Friday.

Mr. Kon, who just returned from his two-day oficial visit to Vietnam Friday, said that Vietnamese Foreign Miniser Nguyen Co Thach showed his support on the joint oil development project and suggested that the working-committee should be immediately set up. Mr. Kon said Thai Foreign Ministry would supervise and coordinate the setting up of the joint working-committee.

Presently, Vietnam has jointly developed oil resources with the Soviet Union on the areas called White Tiger located between Con Dau Island and Van Tau Province, which drilled 50,000 barrels of raw oil per day.

Mr. Kon said he also met Vietnamese Minister on Cooperation and Investment Mr. Dao Ngoc Xuan who informed him that Vietnam had recently issued news laws and regulations governing foreign investment. The country had also passed a ruling allowing foreign companies operating in Vietnam to remit profits.

Mr. Kon said Vietnam wanted to see greater investment from Thailand because of its closeness to Vietnam. Thailand would receive favoured trading partner status over other countries.

Kon said he had convinced Mr. Xuan that Vietnam had to liberalise its tight fiscal controls and allow foreign banks to open, if it really wants foreign investment and international trading activities to flourish in its country. Kon said he saw two areas with bright potential for Thai investment to Vietnam— the development of hotels and agro-industries.

Mr. Kon who also supervises tourism industry here said he had urged Vietnam to improve airline transportation and hotel accommodations during his meeting with Mr. Tran Hoan, minister on culutre and tourism. Mr. Tran responded with askng Bangkok to promote tourism with Vietnam.

Chatchai Views Nation's 'Petrochemical Era'

BK1711033590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Nov 90 p 6

[By Khanchana Spindler]

[Text] Hong Kong—Thailand and Vietnam have reached agreement for joint oil exploration in the South China Sea.

The visit to Thailand by Vietnamese Prime Minister Don Muoi in January will "first and foremost" concentrate on "separation of territory" in the deal, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan told bankers, businessmen and BOI [Board of Investment] officials here yesterday. The informal meeting was aimed at correcting what the Premier described as a "false image" and informing Thai businessmen working here of economic developments at home. To also help correct the image, a permanent BOI office will be set up in the near future, he said.

Thailand is in a "petrochemical era", he said, because of the discovery of gas in the Gulf of Thailand. This had given birth to an electronics industry, and Thailand is producing major electronic components for the first time, he said.

"In about three-to-four years, we'll enter an "electronics era" and foreign investment is needed. Without high investment of equipment and technology from abroad, it will be difficult. We cannot stand alone in this area," said Gen Chatchai.

The Prime Minister informed the meeting that 2,000 petrochemical-related factories have been constructed, and industrial estates have become an important investment. "I'm proud to say that I've created 200,000 miliionaries," said Chatchai, adding, "These millionaires were ordinary villagers."

He said that future investment should concentrate on petrochemicals, electronic components and industrial estates, although these are "old markets". The "new market" is in Indochina, he said.

"What the government is trying to do is to gather all our energy sources in the Gulf of Thailand. We can't do without energy. We've learned our lesson," he said.

"There are many reasons to invest (in Thailand). The most important investment is in infrastructure. However, this government doesn't have an infrastructure investment policy anymore. The private sector should be encouraged to do it instead."

Gen Chatchai cited the Government's economic achievements, including the recently-approved project to add three million telephone lines to the country; the reduction of machinery tax from 30 percent to 5 percent; the sky train project; free import of cement and fertiliser; and the export tax exemption for farmers. He said the construction of Nong Nguhao airport will definitely go ahead.

Explosions Believed To Intimidate Authorities

BK1711073390 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 17 Nov 90 p 22

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent in Yala Province, on 16 November two explosions occurred as Agriculture Minister Chuan Likphai was speaking to the public and senior officials in front of the Youth Center. The explosions, occurring about 15 minutes after Chuan was speaking on the current political situation at a gathering organized by the Democrat Party, scattered the crowd. The panic caused injuries to several people.

A police investigation showed the explosions were caused by time bombs which were not intended to be antipersonnel, thus reasoning that they were aimed at intimidation and at challenging the authorities. [passage omitted]

The correspondent said the explosion occurred about 50 meters from where Chuan was speaking. Chuan was not injured and accompanied policemen to inspect the explosion site. The explosion damaged the governor's van and five motorcycles but injured no one. The police believe the explosion was the work of a separatist element. [passage omitted]

Deputy Premier Calls for Parliament Dissolution

BK1911035790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Nov 90 p A2

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Pramuan Saphawasu is a bitter and disillusioned man. He is still convinced that his transfer from the finance portfolio in the last Cabinet reshuffle was unfair. For the first time, he has publicly blamed the prime minister's personal advisers for orchestrating his ouster.

And now, Pramuan, who claims he is close to "all political parties," says he would like to see the prime minister dissolve Parliament so that a snap election can be called. "But I don't know whether the prime minister agrees with me or not," Pramuan, a senior Chat Thai Party member, remarks.

Pramuan has thus become the first senior member of the ruling Chat Thai Party and the Cabinet to publicly endorse a call, spearheaded by the Opposition, for General Chatchai Chunhawan to solve his prolonged political problems by dissolving the House and seeking a new mandate from the public.

"I speak from my heart. I would like to see the House dissolved. But I can't read the prime minister's mind," he told THANSETTAKIT WEEKLY in an interview published yesterday.

Asked whether the government still enjoys political stability, Pramuan responded: "When the army chief said the military was losing faith in the government, that obviously had a great (negative) impact on the administration. But you must understand that the army chief did not really want to make that statement. But then, if he hadn't, he couldn't have survived either."

Pramuan did not directly criticize his successor, Dr Wiraphongs Ramangkun, although he did suggest that the present fiscal position is worse than what official statements portray it to be. "I warned about the worsening situation for the nation's savings. I was barking all

over the place about commercial banks' loans for condominium projects and golf courses but nobody was listening. Now, you see what's happening," he claimed.

Pramuan said Thailand's trade deficit this year would hit a record of about Bt [Baht] 250 billion and exports would fall short of the original target of Bt617 billion.

Has he raised the issues in the Cabinet? "No. They aren't on the agenda," he said. Why didn't he take the initiative to tackle the problems though? Pramuan responded: "If I was any good, they wouldn't have moved me away from the finance portfolio in the first place."

Asked about reports that he is closely linked to Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, leader of the New Aspiration Party, Pramuan said: "I am a friend to all parties. Let me put it this way. I have been taking care of the political parties. You just have to see for yourself whether any of the MPs in the House have criticized me over the past few years. It took me 20 years to develop that kind of respect from the MPs."

Chaloem Denies Mobilizing Supporters to Rally

BK1211010590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister's Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung declared yesterday he has no intention of using inside information against the Chatchai Government even if he is ousted from the Cabinet as widely speculated.

His remarks yesterday were the first time the embattled minister indicated in public that he will not try to expose the Government once he joins the Opposition camp.

"I've been in the Government for two years and I can confirm that it has done its duty honestly, whether in dealing with the telephone expansion or the skytrain projects. This Government should instead be praised for having he courage to make decisions to undertake large and important projects," said Pol Capt Chaloem.

His only regret was that he would no longer have the opportunity to learn more about economic management from the Prime Minister, he said.

Pol Capt Chaloem also denied that he has been trying to mobilise supporters in Buri Ram province to stage a rally in Bangkok tomorrow. The minister said he went to Buri Ram recently to check goods prices in the wake of the domestic oil price rise.

While there, he met lots of people who said they wanted to come to Bangkok to show support for him but he talked them out of it and asked them to write letters or make telephone calls instead, the minister claimed.

Army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun has said that arrrangements were being made to bring rural people to Bangkok to stage a protest in support of a certain politician who was about to lose his power. He also said that the military was closely monitoring their movement with a view to preventing such a protest.

He said the current situation still did not warrant invoking the Internal Security Act but added that the Army was concerned that rural people could be used as a political tool and that chaos might result if there was a confrontation between rival groups. "As commander of the Bangkok Peace Keeping Force, I cannot allow that to happen," Gen Suchinda said.

The Army chief said Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong left yesterday to join Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan who is visiting Japan.

He had asked Gen Sunthon to assure the Premier that there was nothing to worry about back home and that the military would deal strictly with a mob situation, he said. Gen Sunthon, who is responsible for internal peacekeeping, would also return immediately if the situation warranted it, he said.

Asked who he thought was trying to incite a mob, Gen Suchinda said: "You reporters should know better. If you do, please tell me too."

Talking to reporters yesterday after opening a cheap goods fair organised jointly by the Internal Trade Department and the Prime Minister's Office at Sanam Luang, Pol Cap Chaloem said he learned from newspapers about the military warning against any attempt to instigate a mob.

"I've read in the newspaper that a military radio programme has commented that a politician who is wanted in hell is trying to incite a mob. I don't know who they were talking about.

"I don't know whether I will go to hell or heaven when I die. But I know that I won't have to climb a thorny tree in hell because I have never done anything immoral," he said, referring to a religious belief that adulterers will be punished in Hell by being forced to climb up trees with long, sharp iron thorns.

Although the minister said he would not use inside information as ammunition against the Governemnt, he declared yesterday that once he left the Government he would speak out against the Counter Corruption commission [CCC]. The CCC has filed a case against the Mass Communications Organisation of Thailand [MOT] over its termination of a contract with the Little Duck company.

Pol Cap Chaloem charged that the CCC was trying to destroy him politically.

The minister added that Rachan Husayn had asked to resign as the MOT director, but he had persuaded Rachan to stay on until the Prime Minister returned to Bangkok.

Asked about Gen Suchinda's comment that there were many major corruption cases involving the Government

that the public would be shocked if they knew about them, Pol Capt Chaloem said reporters should go and ask the military itself for details.

Gen Suchinda has said it was not yet time to reveal what he knew but he would do so when the time was right.

Pol Cap Chaloem said if the military really knew about such acts of corruption then it should register cases with the police so as to get the culprits in jail. "I am not afraid because if I were corrupt I would not dare to clash with a large and powerful newspaper, would I?" said the minister.

"I am 43 now and I will be in politics for a long time. Now my house owes 27 million baht to the bank. The longer I stay in politics, the poorer I've become," he said. The minister said a person like him was hard to kill, and the harder he got hit the more publicity he gained.

"When I am no longer a minister, I will tell you everything. But anyone who wants to know about the military should go and ask the military," he said. Pol Capt Chaloem also said that from now on he would not give press interviews until he officially left the Government and joined the Opposition.

Royal Command Abrogates Press Control Decree

BK1911014090 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] His Majesty the King has kindly granted a permission to issue a royal decree abrogating the National Administrative Reform Council Order Number 42. The royal decree consists of three articles, the main content of which is as follows:

—Article 1 states that the royal decree abolishes the National Administrative Reform Council Order 42 dated 21 October 1976.

—Article 2 states that this royal decree is effective one day after being published in the Royal Gazette.

—Article 3 states that the royal decree abrogates both the National Administrative Reform Council Order 42 and the amendment to the National Administrative Reform Council Order 42.

The royal command on issuance of a royal decree abrogating the National Administrative Reform Council Order 42 was countersigned by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan. The royal decree has been published in the Royal Gazette since 17 November 1990.

Vietnam

Indonesian President Makes Official Visit

Leaders Welcome Suharto

BK1911120490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Station correspondent's reportage on Hanoi 19 November "solemn ceremony" to welcome Indonesian President Suharto's official friendly visit to Vietnam]

[Summary] At the invitation of the SRV Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong, the Indonesian President and Mrs. Suharto arrived in Hanoi today for an official friendly visit to Vietnam. General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and his wife were on hand at the Noi Bai International Airport to welcome President Suharto and his wife and the distinguished Indonesian guests.

The official welcoming ceremony was solemnly organized at the Chi Linh Square in Hanoi which was bedecked with national flags of the two countries and large placards welcoming President Suharto and his delegation to Vietnam.

At 1600 sharp, the motorcade of President Suharto, Mrs. Suharto, and his delegation arrived at the Chi Linh Square. While the military band played marching songs, President Suharto was warmly welcomed by Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong, Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao, Council of Ministers Vice Chairmen Nguyen Co Thach and Tran Duc Luong, and many other ministers, vice ministers, and many generals of the Vietnam People's Army [VPA]. Also present at the welcoming ceremony were members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi, officials of the Indonesian Embassy in Hanoi, representatives of the capital people's strata. Representatives of the Hanoi children presented Mrs. Suharto with a fresh bouquet, symbolizing friendship of the capital people extended to the Indonesian delegation.

Afterward Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong solemnly invited President Suharto to the honor stand. The military band played the two countries' national anthems.

After that, Chairman Vo Chi Cong led President Suharto to inspect the honor guards of the VPA.

In the warm atmosphere of friendship, Chairman Vo Chi Cong and President Suharto waved their hands to greet representatives of the Hanoi people and the children who participated in the solemn ceremony to welcome the Indonesian President, Mrs. Suharto, and the distinguished Indonesian guests on an official friendly visit to Vietnam.

Delegation Members Listed

BK1911101790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Nov 90

[List of High-Ranking Indonesian Officials Accompanying President Suharto to Vietnam]

[Text] 1. Radius Prawiro, coordinating minister for economics, finance, industry, and development control.
2. Mrs. Radius Prawiro.
3. Ali Alatas, minister of foreign affairs
4. Mrs. Ali Alatas.
5. Murdiono, minister-state secretary.
6. Mrs. Murdiono.
7. His Excellency Aswismarmo, Indonesian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam
8. Mrs. Siti Hardiyanti Rukmana
9. Mrs. Titi Hediati Prabowo
10. Mrs. (Marmo)
11. Mr. Sudarmanto Kadarisman, head of the State Protocol Department.
12. Mr. Sampurno, head of the Presidential Office's Protocol Department.
13. Lieutenant General Syaukat Banjaransari, military secretary to the president.
14. Mr. Wiryono Sastrohandoyo, director general of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry.
15. Mr. Puji Kuntarso, director general of Foreign Economic Relations of the Foreign Ministry.
16. Mr. Prihai, assistant to the coordinating minister for Economics, Finance, Industry and Development Control
17. Mr. Mardopo, assistant to the minister-state secretary
18. Mr. (Pujito Umar), specialist for the minister of Industry.
19. Mr. Azhari Bur, head of the Foreign Ministry's Asia-Pacific Affairs Department.
20. Mr. Sanyoto Pamungkas, head of the International Trade Relations Department.

Party Paper Welcomes Visit

BK1911111590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Editorial from 19 November NHAN DAN: "Welcome to His Excellency President Suharto"]

[Text] At the invitation of Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, His Excellency President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia arrives in Hanoi today to begin his official friendship visit to our country. This visit to Vietnam, the first by an Indonesia president in more than 30 years, is a new outstanding manifestation of the fine relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries who have long been close and intimate friends. We repectfully greet and warmly congratulate His Excellency President Suharto and the other distinguished Indonesian guests.

Vietnam and Indonesia are two neighboring countries with many similarities in the history of their national construction and defense. Like the Vietnamese people, the Indonesian people were once the victims of colonialism and imperialism and have a glorious tradition of struggle against oppression. Throughout more than 350 years under the colonialist and imperialist yoke, many struggles for national liberation were waged. On 17 August 1945, during the August Revolution in Vietnam, the Indonesian people, under the leadership of Sukarno and Hatta, rose up to seize power, taking the country to the era of independence. However, the Dutch colonialists returned, forcing the Indonesian people to take up arms in resistance for five years, from 1945 to 1949, to defend their nascent republican regime.

Over the past 45 years, with their tradition of valiant struggle and their industriousness and creativity in labor, the Indonesian people have recorded many great achievements in national construction and in the consolidation of independence. From a poor and backward agricultural country burdened by the heavy legacy of colonialism, today Indonesia has become a medium-level developed country with a relatively developed agro-industrial economy which is undergoing strong development. Once the world's second biggest food importer, today Indonesia has become steadily self-sufficient in grain. Indonesia is the only Southeast Asian country that has developed an aircraft manufacturing industry, while its oil exploitation, petrochemical, machine manufacturing, and textile industries have developed fairly well. The country has also recorded many achievements in education, public health care, and social welfare, with more than 90 percent of the children from seven to 12 years of age attending school.

In the international arena, the prestige and position of the Republic of Indonesia have been steadily enhanced. Persevering in its independent and positive foreign policy, Indonesia has actively worked in the Nonaligned Movement, has supported the movement of national liberation, and has advocated the establishment of a new world economic order. It commands an important voice in the regional forums of Southeast Asia and has made positive contributions to the process of cooperation among countries. It wishes to realize the concept of ZOPFAN [Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality] aimed at building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality, and cooperation free of nuclear weapons. Indonesia has actively participated in the process of seeking a peaceful solution to the Cambodia issue and holds the position of cochairman of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. The informal meetings on Cambodia—JIM 1 and JIM 2—and the setting up of the National Supreme Council of Cambodia were organized in Jakarta.

The friendship and solidarity between the two nations and peoples of Vietnam and Indonesia have existed for a long time. This traditional relationship was painstakingly cultivated and raised to a new stature by President Ho Chi Minh and President Sukarno. President Ho Chi Minh's visit to the Archipelago of Indonesia in February 1959 and President Sukarno's visit to Vietnam in June 1959 were important milestones opening up a new

chapter in the relations between the two countries. The two people have always preserved and cultivated these precious traditional friendly relations. During the years of U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam, the Indonesian Government and people supported our people's just cause. At present, Vietnam and Indonesia, which share the same aspiration and objective of building prosperity and happiness for their respective countries, accord each other sincere support and assistance. The multifaceted cooperative relations between the two countries have ceaselessly consolidated and developed over the past years and still have considerable potential for further fine development. This is a fact proven by the exchange of visits by the government and Army leaders of the two countries in the past.

History in the past 45 years has affirmed that the cooperative relations between Vietnam and Indonesia are an important factor for the cause of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. We are firmly convinced that these relations will be constantly consolidated and developed. On this occasion, we sincerely wish the official friendship visit to Vietnam of His Excellency Suharto and the other distinguished Indonesian guests be crowned with fine success, thereby contributing to further strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two governments and peoples of Vietnam and Indonesia.

Cambodian Foreign Minister Visits 'Unexpectedly'

BK1911124890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1229 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 19 (AFP)—Cambodian Foreign Minister Hor Namhong arrived in Hanoi unexpectedly Monday and will meet with his Indonesian counterpart, Ali Alatas, Cambodian sources said here.

Mr. Alatas flew here Monday from China, accompanying Indonesian President Suharto on an official visit until Wednesday.

The Indonesian foreign minister is co-chairman with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, which broke up after a month-long meeting in August 1989 but may resume this year or early in 1991.

Mr. Hor Namhong is expected to meet Tuesday with Mr. Alatas, who is to fly to Paris late this week for a new meeting of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on Cambodia.

The five—the United States, France, Britain, China and the Soviet Union—forged a peace plan for Cambodia which was accepted by the warring factions.

While in Beijing, Mr. Suharto met with Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who said he would be in Paris on Tuesday and was prepared to attend the talks there on Cambodia, expected to start on Friday.

The prince told Mr. Suharto Friday, "We are very near a final solution" to the 12-year-old Cambodian conflict.

The pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh and the tripartite resistance agreed to the U.N. framework stipulating formation of a Supreme National Council (SNC) to embody Cambodian sovereignty during a transition period when the United Nations would supervise a cease-fire and organize elections.

But leadership of the interim body is still a sticking point between Prince Sihanouk and Cambodian Premier Hun Sen, who will accept the prince as SNC president only if he can be made the vice president. The resistance has rejected this arrangement. The dispute, which has stymied negotiations since mid-September is to be reopened in Paris.

Cambodian Youth Delegation Visits 5-12 Nov

BK1411080690 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 14—A delegation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Youth Union led by Men Kuon, first secretary of the Union Central Committee paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from November 5 to 12.

While here, the Cambodian guests held talks with a delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union led by first secretary of the Union Central Committee Ha Quang Du, and had working sessions with senior cadres of the union. The two sides compared notes on the two organizations' work in the present situation.

On November 10, the Cambodian delegation was received by General Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. Cambodian Ambassador Tep Hen was also present at the reception.

Joint Venture for Construction of Dong Nai Port

BK1511085990 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov.15—Thi Vai port in Dong Nai Province, northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, will be rebuilt into a modern port accommodable to ships of up to 30,000 tons.

This is a joint venture between the French Company SCPA (Societe Commerciale des Potasses et d'Azote [Commercial Society of Potassiums and Nitrogen]) and five Vietnamese companies grouped into the Dona Serece. These are the Bitex company in the Sixth Precinct of Ho Chi Minh City, the Bank of the Mekong River Delta (Mekobank), the Institute of Plant Cultivation, and two business companies of Dong Nai province.

Covering 100 hectares, Thi Vai port will house storages with a total capacity of 45,000 tons/day and be equipped with modern loading and unloading facilities that can handle 640 tons/hour.

SCPA and Dona Serece plan to invest one million U.S. dollars in expanding the production of the local fodder factory and in building a fish meal enterprise.

Vo Chi Cong Greets Yasir 'Arafat on Anniversary

BK1411151390 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 14—State Council President Vo Chi Cong today sent a message of greetings to Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the second anniversary of the declaration of the founding of the state of Palestine.

The message says :

"The declaration of the founding two years ago of the state of Palestine, which was recognized by many countries, was the result of the Arab Palestinian people's long, arduous struggle culminated in the uprising in occupied areas.

"The Vietnamese people firmly believe that despite numerous difficulties and hardships, the Palestinian people will, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization—their authentic legitimate representative—persistently struggle for new victories in their just fight for sacred national objectives."

Specialists Attend Energy Development Course

BK1411085090 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 14—A national training course in integrated energy development planning is being held here jointly by the Asian and Pacific Development Centre and the Energy Ministry.

The course was attended by 23 Vietnamese specialists in electric power, coal, oil and gas, forestry, communications, and transport.

It covers five subjects relating to development of electricity, coal, oil and gas, energy development in rural areas, integrated energy development, and energy policy.

Nguyen Van Linh Gives Anniversary Speech 17 Nov

Part One

BK1811101290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Nov 90

[First part of a speech by Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at a meeting in Hanoi on 17 November to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the Vietnam Fatherland Front—recorded]

[Text] Today, we organize a solemn meeting to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF]. On behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, I would like to convey my most intimate feelings and warmest greetings to all comrade front members and compatriots at home and abroad [applause]. I also would like to express the joy and honor of the CPV to work together with members of the VFF in constantly consolidating the all-people national solidarity bloc. On this solemn anniversary, with boundless emotion, we turn our thoughts to the fond memory of great President Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the Vietnam United National Front, and of succeeding generations of comrades and compatriots who have sacrificed themselves for our beloved country's glorious achievements at present. [applause].

Since 1930, the front has continually made its presence felt in the history of the Vietnamese revolution. The glorious victory of the August Revolution, which gave birth to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the predecessor of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is closely associated with the Viet Minh Front's revolutionary undertaking. The achievements by the Viet Minh Front are the results of the preparations made by the Front Against the Imperialist and Allied Forces from 1930-36 and the Indochina Pro-Democracy Front from 1936-39. Continuing the Viet Minh Front's undertaking, the United Front contributed to leading the anti-French colonialist struggle to victory. Continuing the United Front's cause, the Vietnam Fatherland Front came into existence and assumed the glorious task of motivating our compatriots of all walks of life to support the people's democratic administration in the liberated North. Together with the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam [NFLSV] and the Vietnam Alliance of Democratic and Peace Forces [VADPF], the front has rallied our Armed Force and people throughout the country in the glorious struggle to liberate the south and to complete the people-initiated national democratic revolution in the entire country [applause].

Obviously, the Vietnam United National Front is a success factor for the revolutionary cause and an indispensable political weapon for our people to develop the aggregate strength of their struggle to liberate the country, to restore independence and freedom, and to build a bountiful and happy life.

Dear comrades: The Sixth CPV Congress has defined the general objectives and orientations of the initial stage and the socioeconomic objectives and tasks for the immediate future. The main spirit of the Sixth Party Congress is to effect an overall renovation in the economic, political, ideological, cultural, and social domains and to overcome the old ways of thinking and doing things which stand aloft from realities and which hinder the dynamic and creative development of people of all walks of life. The key objectives of the renovation cover the economy and involve the adjustment of production and investment premises through the concentrated efforts to implement the three major economic

development programs, to promote a multisectorial economy in accordance with socialist orientations, to abolish the system of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, to vigorously shift to socialist business accountability, and to harmonize the relations between money, goods, and the market under state management and planning.

Politically, the main objectives of the renovation undertaking are to implement democracy in society; to improve the programs of actions and operating procedures of the party, the National Assembly, people's councils and administrative organs at all levels, front organizations, and mass societies; to renovate personnel organization and cadre-related work; to vigorously promote democracy; and to bring into full play the people's dynamism and creativeness.

Thus, it is the objective of the renovation to devise the best ways to fulfill the common ideals and goals of building the socialist Vietnamese nation along the line of independence, liberty, happiness, prosperity, and power. It is also the objective of the renovation to oppose all attempts to distort socialism and hinder its development, and to select and apply new development strategies and measures aimed at releasing production forces, consolidating new production relations, effecting marked progress in the national economy, broadening socialist democracy, and further improving the people's living conditions.

After nearly four years of implementing the Sixth Party Congress resolution, the renovation undertaking has achieved the following initial results: We have successfully mobilized all latent forces to support production, especially agricultural production, and have reduced the rate of inflation. A new economic management mechanism has begun to take shape and yield results. Initial measures have been taken to broaden external economic relations. The people have experienced fewer difficulties because their living conditions have been improved a step further.

The implementation of the people's democratic rights has whipped up a new atmosphere in society. Negative phenomena and corruption have been strongly condemned and dealt with step by step. Socialist democracy has been broadened. Initial results have been recorded in the improvement of party leadership and state management.

Together with those common achievements, progress has also been made in implementing the front task and organization. Since the third VFF Congress, the front committees at all levels have made many efforts to renovate the contents of their programs of actions and operating procedures. For example, they have helped build and consolidate the administration, formulate laws, and strengthen the socialist legal system. The front committees and affiliated organizations have devised concrete activities in support of the front task at the grass-roots level and in residential areas.

The Fatherland Front has played a key role in initiating a number of mass movements of important political significance throughout the country to help localities affected by natural disasters and to assist dependents of war invalids and fallen combatants, families which have rendered meritorious services to the revolution, handicapped people, and people who do not have anyone to whom to turn.

In many localities, the Fatherland Front has positively contributed to consolidating the solidarity between the Army and people and to promoting the unity between people of different religions or ethnic minority groups. The front has also encouraged the people to step up production and other services, to develop the household economy, to respond to the movement for tree-planting and life insurance fund, to open savings accounts, to participate in public security and order maintenance, and so forth, thus realistically contributing to accelerating production and caring for the people's living conditions.

Nonetheless, the orientations and contents of the renovation of the front task set forth by the third VFF Congress and the party Central Committee eighth plenum resolution have not yet been fully understood by various front organizations, administrative organs at all levels, and even party committee echelons. In many localities, the front has operated mainly as an ordinary mass organization instead of one of the largest sociopolitical organizations capable of coordinating actions between the various mass societies, religious organizations, ethnic minority groups, and affilated front organizations. As far as the coordination of action between the front and the administration is concerned, no major effort has been made to deal with key and urgent issues facing the localities and the nation as a whole. The front has not used the National Assembly, people's councils at all levels, and mass organizations to fulfill its responsibility to supervize state organs' operations. The front still needs adequate conditions in terms of organization, mechanism, cadres, and material facilities to meet the various requirements.

Part Two

BK1911135190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Second and final part of speech by Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at a Hanoi meeting on 17 November to mark the 60th Founding Anniversary of the Vietnam Fatherland Front—recorded]

[Text] Dear elders, gentlemen, and comrades: Our respected and beloved Uncle Ho and party have asserted that the front tasks and organization are very important ones among all the revolutionary tasks including those of the people's national democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. Directive No. 17 of the fifth party Central Committee secretariat asserted that the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] is the largest politico-social organization representing the people's common right to

mastery, the link between large segments of all strata of people in society and the party, and the firm mainstay of the state.

The party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution recently stressed that the VFF plays a great role in consolidating and intensifying the all-people solidarity bloc to build and defend the socialist fatherland. To continually strengthen and renovate the front tasks, the front committee at all levels should exert outstanding efforts in all respects, especially in renovating the operational scope and procedures and renewing its organization and cadres. It should satisfactorily coordinate and unify the operations among the member organizations and between the front and the administration. This is the VFF's operating formula and particularly its main function.

The front operations must be coordinated and unified at all levels from the central down to the grass-roots level and not only in its organization and mobilization of mass movements but also in its participation in managing the state, economy and society, and in formulating lines, policies, and laws to carry out the people's right to control and supervise the state agencies' activities.

Coordination between the VFF and the administration is a decisive issue in the VFF's operating formula. It must be close, practical, and equal in conformity with the function and mission of each organization and be maintained not only in some specific urgent tasks but also in all fields of social life. We should overcome the view held by some primary installations and localities considering the front as an organization subordinate to the administration while the VFF remains passive because of an inferiority complex.

With a view to coordinating and unifying operations well, it is necessary to formulate and supplement the regulations on the relations between the VFF committee and its member organizations and between the VFF and the administration. In its relations with the people of all strata and through its practical operations and suitable procedures, the VFF unites and mobilizes all the people to carry out the two strategic tasks of building and defending the fatherland, correctly settling the relationship between the citizen's benefits and rights. It should thoroughly understand the thoughts and aspirations of all strata of people and petition the party and state to settle the people's legitimate interests while educating and motivating the people to observe the law and fulfill all their obligations to the state. It should organize and mobilize the people to achieve democracy and social justice and to actively join in the struggle against negativism—especially corruption—smuggling, and tax evasion, as well as to satisfactorily settle contradictions among the people.

Besides its general responsibilities, the VFF should intensively campaign deep among old and retired people, meritorious families, typical intellectuals, religious dignitaries, influential tribesmen, overseas Vietnamese and their relatives at home, bourgeoisie, producers, and individual businessmen. It should look to and help grass-roots installations consolidate and expand solidarity, accelerate production, build a new life, and participate in socioeconomic management in populous areas. Higher echelons should institute practical plans to help grass-roots installations actively formulate their own work programs so that they will not wait passively for assistance.

The VFF should attentively arrange and stabilize the machinery of its committees at all levels in the direction of streamlining and enhancing the quality of its operations. Cadres in charge of the front tasks must be those who excel in various movements, possess ability and good qualities and ethics, enjoy some prestige over the masses, have some professional and political knowledge, and know how to mobilize the masses. We must formulate plans and policies to employ nonprofessional cadres and other collaborators.

In the system of party leadership, state management, and people's control, should the VFF's operations be intensively improved in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution, the party must renovate its leadership over the tasks of the front and mass organizations and must consider this a key point in shifting to the renovation of the front network and mass organizations.

The Communist Party of Vietnam is a member organization of the front while being at the same time its leader. President Ho repeatedly said that the party can not order the front to recognize its leadership but it must prove itself to be the most loyal component of the front. Only in its struggle and its performance of routine duty and only when broad segments of the masses recognize the correct policies and leadership of the party, can the party occupy its leading position. [applause]

The party leads through its political lines and by setting forth guidelines, positions, policies and ideological tasks. It leads through persuasion and the good examples of cadres and party members in various front organizations at all levels. The party must attentively train and foster the contingents of cadres, and introduce cadres to the front and mass organizations for selection as stipulated in the regulations.

The party should not undertake work for the front nor should it impose its tasks on the front and mass organizations. As yet, the party Central Committee has issued many directives and resolutions on the tasks of the front and mass organizations such as Directive 17-CT of the fifth party Central Committee secretariat on intensifying party leadership over the front task and the recent party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution. However, many party committee echelons have still failed to correctly realize the VFF's position and mission in the new revolutionary stage, and the importance of the front's task among

all the revolutionary tasks. As a result, quite a number of party committee echelons, agencies of the administration, cadres, party members, and even mass organizations have still belittled the front task.

Dear elders, gentlemen, and comrades: Our people will soon complete the state plan for 1990, the last year of the five-year 1986-90 plan and are preparing to enter 1991, the year in which we will begin implementing the socio-economic strategy and the five-year 1991-95 plan.

In 1991, the seventh party congress will be held to discuss and decide major issues of the country. Our people are facing new difficulties and ordeals. Yet, favorable factors, potentials and new opportunities are also emerging, creating conditions for our people to advance and surmount obstacles and to basically stabilize their socioeconomic life.

The VFF with its historic mission must mobilize the people of all strata to unite and devote all their minds, efforts, and abilities to national restoration. We resolve to adequately carry out beloved and respected President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: Solidarity, solidarity, great solidarity ! Success, success, great succcess! [applause]

VFF Members Receive National Solidarity Awards

BK1611054990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Vietnam United National Front, this morning, the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee held a ceremony in Hanoi to award the Medal for the Great Cause of National Solidarity to 18 provinces with members who have joined the front central committee for a second tenure and are now present in Hanoi.

These members are Le Quang Dao, Nguyen Nam Khanh, Cu Huy Can, Vu Quang, La Van Cau, Phung Thi Hau, Hoang Xuan Tinh, Hoang Kim Phuc, Ha Quang Du, Song Hao, Vu Cong Hoe, Le Thi Xuyen, Trinh Thi Dien, Luong Xuan Hy, Song Kim and Nguyen Thi Kim who have positively participated in the front's activities for many years.

Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Central Committee, and comrade Le Quang Dao, member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, conferred the medals on and warmly congratulated those who received the Front's noble awards on this glorious anniversary day. They expected the awardees to continue to struggle for the great national solidarity, national independence and prosperity of the country, and the people's happiness.

Pham Van Dong Attends Function on Nehru Book

BK1511085790 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov.15—The Vietnamese translation of the book 'Discovery of India' of Jawaharlal Nehru has been jointly published by the Vietnamese Literature Publishing House and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in New Delhi on the occasion of the author's 101st birthday.

The book, which is about the land, people of India and their historic struggle for national independence, was completed in September 1944 while he was detained in prison.

Prominent among those present at a ceremony held here yesterday to make public the publication were Pham Van Dong, advisor to the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Jagdish Chandra.

Speaking at the event, Pham Van Dong praised J. Nehru's life and work, the sentiments between the Indian leader and President Ho Chi Minh, the big value of 'Discovery of India' and the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and India.

Army Paper Urges Economization in Fuel Usage

BK1411085890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 13 Nov 90

[From the daily Press Review for 13 November]

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [on 13 November] carries an editorial entitled: "Absolutely Economize on Gasoline and Oil." The editorial says:

Each year our Army consumes a fairly large amount of gasoline and oil in its activities. The quantity of gasoline and oil distributed to various units according to plan must be placed under the direct management of their commanders, who must also decide on how to use them for the right purposes in the most efficient and economical way possible. There are still, however, many cadres and commanders who have yet to pay due attention to maintaining, using, and economizing the gasoline and oil allocated to their units and have arbitrarily used fuel for the wrong purposes, not according to plan and inefficiently. There are cadres who have been less than exemplary in using gasoline and vehicles.

Recently, the Ministry of National Defense and the General Staff repeatedly instructed units in the entire Army to enhance further economization in gasoline and oil management and consumption, apply measures to save fuel, and pay special attention to efficiency in the use of gasoline and oil for defense purposes. All army units must gain a profound understanding of the need to economize in fuel maintenance, management, and consumption, limit waste and loss, and to fulfill the task of training and maintaining combat-readiness. The movement for gasoline and oil economization should be closely linked with the struggle against corruption and be carried out regularly and continually for a long time in conjunction with the general economization movement in the entire Army.

Typhoon Causes Widespread Damage in Provinces

BK1611094990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Summary] According to reports from the Central Flood and Typhoon Control Committee Steering Body, Typhoon No. 9 landed in the coastal provinces between Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa on the afternoon of 12 November and "triggered heavy to very heavy downpours in the provinces from Quang Nam-Danang to Khanh Hoa." Rainfalls were measured at more than 300 mm in Quang Nam-Danang, 300 mm in Quang Ngai, 200-400 mm in Binh Dinh, more than 200 mm in Phu Yen, and more than 100 mm in Khanh Hoa.

"In Quang Nam-Danang Province, heavy downpours and flashfloods submerged more than 2,000 hectares of newly transplanted rice and destroyed more than 400 tons of paddy seeds." "A number of 10th-month rice fields in Son Tinh and Duc Pho Districts, Quang Ngai Province, were also submerged." In Phu Yen Province, many sections of the trans-Vietnam railway system were damaged. A landslide occured at the Deo Ca Pass on Highway I and brought traffic to a standstill from 12-14 November. Heavy downpours and flashfloods also submerged and damaged many road sections on Highways 14 and 26.

"Urgent measures have been adopted by the affected provinces to overcome the typhoon consequences. Precautions have also been taken to cope with Typhoon No. 10.

Australia

Hawke Criticizes Saddam's Hostage Release Plan

BK1911072790 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Australia has joined the international condemnation of Iraq's latest offer to free all 4,000 foreign hostages. The prime minister, Mr. Hawke, said in Sydney if President Saddam Husayn was genuine in his desire for international goodwill, he would release all the hostages now.

Iraq has announced that the hostages would be allowed to leave Iraq over a three-month period beginning on Christmas Day, 25 December, if nothing disturbed the climate of peace.

The prime minister declared that Mr. Husayn's hostage offer was obviously part of a process to try to get some acceptance of his unacceptable behavior.

About 30 Australians are still hostage in Iraq.

Former Politician To Plead for Hostages' Release

BK1711080490 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Former Labor politician, Mr. Tom Uren, is on his way to Iraq to plead for the release of Australian hostages. Radio Australia's Kathy Bill reports from Sydney that Mr. Uren will be accompanied by a former leader of the Australian Democrats, Miss Janine Haines, and they will be following a delegation of Arab-Australians that left Sydney last night.

[Begin Bill recording] Mr. Uren has criticized the Arab delegation, describing their mission as discourteous because it coincides with his own. Like the other delegation, he and Janine Haines leave without the support of the federal government, which maintains that private envoys to Iraq helps to give Saddam Husayn credibility. They are taking letters to the Iraqi president from Australian school children and messages to the hostages from their families. Their trip follows a successful mission by poet (Anne Fairben), who secured the release of two Australian hostages last week. [end recording]

Fiji

Armed Forces Plan Reduction in Force by 1,000

BK1911004090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1904 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] Suva, Nov 18 (AFP)—Fiji's military forces, who seized power here in 1987 and later returned it to a civilian regime, will cut their strength by 1,000 as the country readies for general elections next year, the forces' commander said. The move follows pressure from Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara's interim administration, appointed by Major-General Sitiveni Rabuka in 1987, to slash the Army's rising budget.

Maj. Gen. Rabuka more than doubled the strength of the force from 2,885 men in pre-coup 1987 to 5,015, while spending quadrupled from eight million Fijian dollars (5.6 million U.S.) to 38 million dollars (27.3 million U.S.). He argued that the Army's expansion was in line with its expanded national security role.

Fiji has 1,100 men assigned to Lebanon and the Sinai peninsula as part of a U.N. peacekeeping force. It also has a small observer force in Afghanistan and plans to send forces to Cambodia if asked by the United Nations.

Maj. Gen. Rabuka told the FIJI TIMES newspaper he wants to make sure the troop reduction does not "undermine what (the military) perceived as its proper role of final guarantor of national security." The Fiji military must be prepared to maintain peace and stability, he said.

The 42-year-old military strongman who wants to become Fiji's next prime minister after elections next year said the "biggest threat to the country now is to believe there is no threat."

The demobilisation program will take two and half years, with 200 men leaving the Armed Forces every six months. Ratu Mara said earlier that the money saved would go to create jobs and to help indigenous Fijians enter the business world, which is dominated by ethnic Indians and Chinese.

"The blow is softened somewhat by the time frame given and the training being offered to the men in fisheries, business administration, electrical, automotive engineering, carpentry... and boat building, to enable them to be productively employed when they leave the military," Maj. Gen. Rabuka said.

The Fiji Army had opened a new officer training school in September following suspension of training assistance by Australia and New Zealand.

New Zealand

Wool Board Signs Deal With PRC Textile Group

BK1811073590 Hong Kong AFP in English 0600 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] Wellington, Nov 18 (AFP)—The New Zealand Wool Board said Sunday it had signed a deal with the San Huan Corporation, a leading Chinese textile group.

Board Chairman Pat Morrison said in a statement the agreement represented a significant opportunity to rekindle wool exports to China. "While China is buying some wool this season, its purchases are nowhere near the record levels of the 1988-89 season," Mr. Morrison said.

Exports to China, once New Zealand's largest customer, declined 76 per cent, from 62,800 tonnes in 1988-1989 to 15,147 tonnes in 1989-1990.

Mr. Morrison said he did not expect China to return to the levels of 1988-1989, but he was confident it would remain an important customer.

No details of the new deal were disclosed.

Papua New Guinea

Irianese Rebels Kidnap Foreign Missionaries

BK1911104590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1008 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Excerpt] Port Moresby, Nov 19 (AFP)—Irianese rebels have kidnapped eight men including three foreign missionaries, Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu said late Monday. Mr. Namaliu issued a statement confirming reports of the kidnapping at Amanab, about 20 kilometres (12 miles) from Papua New Guinea's border with Indonesia in the West Sepik Province.

The missionaries, from Australia, New Zealand and the United States, belong to the Christian mission in many lands whose activities are based mainly in Wewak, in the East Sepik Province. Another three are Filipinos employed by the Delta Corporation, a construction company, and the remaining two are believed to be Papua New Guinea border officials.

One of the Papua New Guineans was identified as Carl Umare, who is in charge of the government's Awanab border station, but the names of the others held were not released Monday.

According to the prime minister, the rebels, belonging to the Operasisi Papua Merdeka (OPM or Free Papua Movement), entered the border station in the early hours of Monday and took the eight men as hostages. He did not say what the motive was but earlier reports said the kidnapping was linked to the OPM's long struggle for independence from Indonesia. Details of what happened were still unclear late Monday.

Mr. Namaliu said the government was very concerned about the incident, especially when it involved hostages.

Ambassadors and high commissioners of the concerned countries had been briefed about the incident and would continue to be updated until the matter was resolved, he said. He was hopeful it could be resolved peacefully.

The government would continue to monitor the situation, and Mr. Namaliu appealed to people to "stay calm while we deal with the situation as swiftly as possible."

Government officials were expected to travel to Amanab to seek further information Tuesday. [passage omitted]

Vanuatu

Premier Reshuffles Cabinet, Hints at Retirement

BK1911080890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0750 GMT 19 Nov 90

[By Michael Collins]

[Text] Port Vila, Nov 19 (AFP)—Vanuatu's founding prime minister Walter Lini Monday assumed four key portfolios and hinted he may resign after elections due next year.

Father [Fr.] Lini announced on radio that he had stripped five of his nine cabinet ministers of portfolios in what politcal obserers said was a bid to strengthen his position within the ruling Vanua'aku Pati.

The prime minister, an Anglican priest, said he would assume the foreign affairs, aviation and tourism, energy and fisheries portfolios.

He handed over the media services portfolio to Iolu Abbil, who was stripped of responsibility for the Army and police.

Another loser was Party Secretary Donald Kalpokas, who lost foreign affairs but gained the police and the Army.

Father Lini told reporters late Sunday that he lightened the workload of his ministers so they could prepare for elections due November 1991. "If we do not organise ourselves now we will find that when the parliament is dissolved we would not really be prepared for elections," he said.

Referring to Mr. Kalpokas, Fr. Lini said, "If we do not get foreign affairs away from him he will continue to travel overseas. He has to be here to be able to co-ordinate our party."

The prime minister, who has run the former Anglo-French condominium since it gained independence in 1980 but suffered a stroke three years ago, leaving his right side impaired, said he would like to retire soon. "I have always said that I wanted to step down. If my stepping down will also mean that it will create uncertainty then it is better to step down after the elections than before," he said.

Other ministers who lost portfolios were Edward Natabei (civil aviation and tourism), Jack Hopa (fisheries) and Harold Qualo (energy). The ministers retained their other roles.

Finance Minister Sela Molisa emerged unscathed even though Fr. Lini sacked his wife Grace Molisa as the prime minister's political adviser last month.

Political sources said the reshuffle was Fr. Lini's response to the criticism he received at a party conference last month. Opposition politician Barak Sope recently said that there was disagreement within the ruling party over the prime minister's business friends. He accused Fr. Lini of ordering the expulsion of five foreigners because they threatened the interests of his business backers. Two Frenchmen have already left here while three New Zealanders have two weeks to depart.